

**Branch Offices:—LONDON, 168, STRAND; NICE, 15, QUAI MASSÉNA.**

**PRICE 40 CENTIMS**

**THE LAND COMMISSIONERS.**—It is stated that four of the Assistant Commissioners under the Land Act have been appointed—Mr. James Green, Q.C., Mr. Robert Reeves, Q.C., Mr. J. H. Monaghan, Q.C., and Mr. R. R. Kane. It is understood that one Assistant Commissioner will be appointed to each province. Mr. John George MacCarthy, late member for Mallow, and Mr. Givan, M.P., have, it is understood, been also offered Assistant Commissionerships. It is stated











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WAYS OF COOKING PARTRIDGE.—It is to be borne in mind that Englishmen are still conservative in their tastes, and that there are still questions of propriety rather than liberal on culinary questions. In the coming months one may feel pretty sure that at ninety-nine partridges out of a hundred will be eaten roast, with the sole condiment of bread sauce. Excellent as is the insular custom of serving them, provided the bread sauce is properly made, the condition more liberal realized than could be desired—it is in remembering that there are other methods. *Perdreau à l'anglaise* is one of the most popular of the French give to a capital dish, possibly by way of a hint to us, or on the etymological principle which commended it to our own plain grammarians of old. The partridge is served roasted, with a wondrous stuffing of bread crumb, butter, sage, and onion, pepper, grated nutmeg, shallot, and parsley, the whole moistened with gravy and champagne. The description may not sound appealing to British ears; but the thing de-



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LONDON, SEPTEMBER 3-4, 1881.

## LAND REFORM IN ENGLAND.

## SCIENCE AND CIVILISATION.

M. BERT AND M. GAMBETTA.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE AND  
FAIR TRADE.

speech supplies no certain answer. He warns

### CONSERVATIVE REACTION.

### THE SPEAKER'S DECORATION.

THE DURHAM ELECTION.

Majority	668
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## COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

### FULL ACCOUNT OF THE DISASTER.

DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

VANITY FAIRINGS.

what some might consider necessary,

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**Great Britain.**  
LONDON, SEPTEMBER 4-5, 1881.

## THE SIGNS OF CONSERVATIVE REACTION.

The Conservatives may fairly congratulate themselves upon the success with which they have opened the political campaign of the autumn. It is easy to explain away the significance of by-elections, but the fact that two county seats, reckoned among the most notable and important of Liberal victories in the great struggle of 1880, have been won back by the opposition is more likely to impress politicians and constituencies than any explanation of it, however ingenious. Nevertheless, the defeat of the Liberal candidates in North Lincolnshire and North Durham and the flight of Lord Blandford from Cambridge-shire, where he had attacked the long-established supremacy of Conservatism with the ardour of a recent convert and with a "light heart," are not proof that the political temper of the country has gone through a complete change since the last general election. What has happened is what was foreseen by all cool observers of politics. The pendulum has swung backwards. The highest point in 1880 represented the liberal point of view, the reaction against the Administration of Lord Beaconsfield during six years. It was inevitable that many of the forces which contributed to this result should cease to act as soon as the Conservative party were driven from power and could no longer be blamed for what they did or left undone. It was not less certain that similar forces should immediately begin to work against the Liberals. Among the electors who voted in the majority seventeen months ago there are some who have become disappointed because Mr. Gladstone's Government has not moved quickly enough in the direction of their hopes, and others who have been aroused by what they deem excessive or precipitate activity. But most of all the Ministry have suffered because they have been held responsible, as every Ministry held responsible, for evils which are either beyond the reach of policy altogether or are not to be removed at a single stroke. The persistence of Irish agitation in the face of conciliatory measures creates less discontent which it is possible to turn against the Government by adroit management than has well nigh accomplished the ruin of the British farmer. The perversion of French politicians, which has endangered the profitable commercial intercourse between France and England developed under the Treaty of Commerce, is another misfortune which assured Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues would have paid a high price to avert, if that were possible, but for which, notwithstanding, they will have to pay the penalty. The unsatisfactory and almost inarticulate dissension which finds relief in ordinary times in more general and ordinary means of practical work with a seat in Parliament is vacated and the electors are summoned to the ballot-box. The signs of this reaction, however clearly it may have been forecasted, and however limited may be its scope, are cheering to a party which met with signal and unexpected disaster in 1880. They convey a warning, also, to the victors that, either by inaction or by inactivity, they may easily fall from their high estate. But the election decided at the close of last week do not mark the opening of a new chapter in English politics; they indicate rather that the issues which, as some sanguine persons have imagined, were finally disposed of by the return of an overwhelming Liberal majority last year still divide the minds of Englishmen. The successes of Liberalism in the counties at the general election were won partly by the influence of hope and partly by the illusions of hope. The farmers are no longer in a hopeful mood, and their ingrained Conservative instincts reassert themselves. This is the obvious meaning of the return of Mr. Lowther in North Lincolnshire by which the late Liberal member, Mr. Laycock, was ahead of his Conservative colleague in 1880. We doubt very much whether Mr. Lowther really gained any support in North Lincolnshire by his half-promises of adherence to a "fair-trade" policy. If he had refused to pour the balm of this quackery upon the wounds of the farmers, he would probably have polled almost as many votes as were actually recorded for him, and he would certainly have sent one of the "suspects" detained under the Protection Act. It is believed that there are no more than 250 Irish electors in the division, and we may be sure that, in spite of the ukase of Mr. Parnell, these did not vote to a man for the Conservative candidate. If they had all voted for the Liberal candidate, Sir George Elliot would still have been in a majority. The result of the polling, which was announced on Saturday afternoon, showed that Sir George Elliot had 5,548 votes, nearly 500 more than he obtained at the general election, and that Mr. Laing, his Liberal competitor, had only 4,869 votes, nearly 1,400 less than Colonel Soisy, the late Liberal member, obtained when he was returned at the head of the poll last year. The increase of the Con-

servative vote is much less remarkable than the decrease of the Liberal vote. Something may be due to the excess of confidence to which a party in power is always prone, though in North Durham no efforts were spared on the Liberal side to arouse enthusiasm and to enforce discipline; something, also, to the Irish alliance with the Conservatives and the dubious attitude of Mr. Cowen, whose personal influence is great on Tyneside. But the transformation of the Liberal majority into a minority cannot be interpreted except as showing dissatisfaction with Liberal policy—not so much the policy of the Government as the policy of its local champion. It was rash, to say the least, to put forward an avowed advocate of the Sunday closing of publichouses as a candidate in a populous constituency where prohibitionist principles are by no means generally accepted. The reconquest of two seats, reckoning as four on a division, in North Lincolnshire and North Durham will not appreciably affect the balance of parties in the House of Commons, but, in conjunction with the probable conservative "walk over" in Lancashire, will dash the hopes of those Liberals who were lately confident that the power of the landowners in the counties had become a thing of the past—Times.

## THE "TEUTON" DISASTER.

A vessel, even if water-logged and with a heavy list on her, can yet float and make the shore. But the *Teuton* seems to have sunk almost in a moment. She was making slowly for the coast; the boats had been partly filled; there was no reason to immediately apprehend anything more serious than the loss of the vessel and her cargo; when, suddenly, she went down head first in deep water. There was no time to cling to spars or life-buoys or hencoops. The whole matter was the work of a few seconds; and, if in those few seconds something like a panic seized the passengers and crew, we must not be fashed in our inquiry as to whether they do or do not supply the clue to this disaster they show where disaster is possible in the future. After this date it will not be excusable if any ship is sent to sea, especially in hot climates, with coal bunkers the ventilation of which is dependent either on the unscientific process of casually opening the lids or on intermittent agencies, such as the draught through the funnels. It will be still less satisfactory if any future plans of construction do not provide for bunkers being explosion-tight in the sense that the hatches, by an explosion, shall not be able to open, and the circumstances to penetrate to that part of the ship where it is certain to develop itself into far wider and more terrible damage. It is true that the principles illustrated in so frightful a way are sufficiently self-evident, and that the old proverb about the heavy school fees payable to experience recurs rather forcibly to the mind. But there is one worse variety of fool than the man who waits to be taught by experience, and that is the man who after he has paid his fees and received his lesson from the dear schoolmaster neglects or refuses to profit by it.—Daily News.

## A NEW RAILWAY DANGER.

A novel form of danger to which railway passengers will be liable in future is disclosed by the lamentable, and unhappily fatal, accident which happened on Saturday morning at Bow. By this time experience at Blackburn and elsewhere has taught us that an automatic brake, fitted to every engine, and worked by the engine-driver, is capable of failing to act just at the moment when its services are pre-eminently required. That discovery was bad enough, but now we must seemingly settle down to the existence of a new peril in railway travelling, which consists in this brake acting so deplorably well that it pulls up a train suddenly in the middle of the line, and thus allows another engine to come into collision with it from behind. This is what occurred early on Saturday morning at Bow. A train of empty carriages, it appears, was proceeding from Fenchurch-street to Bow, and when just past Bow, and under the control of the engine-driver, the "automatic" brake with which it was fitted acted "automatically," and brought the train to a standstill. Before anything could be done to remedy the defect, a passenger train travelling on the same metals crashed into it from behind, and the result was a collision of the most terrible kind. The inquiry which will now be held respecting the deaths of the unfortunate men who have perished in this extraordinary collision will be awaited with interest. In ordinary circumstances there is no danger of such a collision occurring, but it is an admirable mechanical appliance, and it is calculated to mitigate the effects of blundering to an enormous extent. Yet the two accidents which have occurred, lately at Blackburn, and now more recently at Bow, ought to serve as a warning not to trust entirely and implicitly to the powers of this excellent contrivance, so as to leave "margin of safety."—Daily Telegraph.

## THE "DOTEREL" INQUIRY.

It would be altogether a mistake to suppose that the *Doterel* inquiry has been fruitless of results. It has been exceedingly fruitful in them, and though they are somewhat bitter fruit they may be productive of good in the future. Professor Abel, it may be remarked, says two things. The first is to the effect that neither the lifting of the lids of the bunkers nor the system of ventilation

provided is sufficient to prevent an explosion. The lifting of the lids, which, according to regulations, is optional, might be done daily and yet leave a dangerous residuum of explosive gas. The ventilation, which is apparently of dubious efficiency at the best, is not efficient at all unless the vessel is actually steaming, since it depends on the draught through the funnel cases, and therefore is practically non-existent when the ship is at anchor and very feeble when she is under sail alone. Nor is this the only danger laid bare. Although the evidence is not yet quite conclusive on the subject it does appear that divided as the bunkers are by steel bulkheads of fair thickness, an ordinary explosion should be confined to the immediate locality. In other words it might do a good deal of damage, and even cause loss of life, but it would not sink the ship. But in the *Doterel*, and presumably in other vessels, there was exposed to the influence of such an explosion a copper tube leading to the magazine, and having to do with the arrangements for flooding that apparatus. Now copper is notoriously a very weak metal, comparatively speaking, and in this weakness its great value partially consists. A copper boiler will rip and rend easily where an iron one tears itself and everything around it into ruinous smash. But this very weakness makes it defenceless in presence of an explosion of gas. It yields at once, and lets the ignited agent of destruction into the magazine with a positive certainty of utter destruction following. These facts may be said to have been as much established by the explosion of the *Doterel* inquiry, and whether they do or do not supply the clue to this disaster they show where disaster is possible in the future. After this date it will not be excusable if any ship is sent to sea, especially in hot climates, with coal bunkers the ventilation of which is dependent either on the unscientific process of casually opening the lids or on intermittent agencies, such as the draught through the funnels. It will be still less satisfactory if any future plans of construction do not provide for bunkers being explosion-tight in the sense that the hatches, by an explosion, shall not be able to open, and the circumstances to penetrate to that part of the ship where it is certain to develop itself into far wider and more terrible damage. It is true that the principles illustrated in so frightful a way are sufficiently self-evident, and that the old proverb about the heavy school fees payable to experience recurs rather forcibly to the mind. But there is one worse variety of fool than the man who waits to be taught by experience, and that is the man who after he has paid his fees and received his lesson from the dear schoolmaster neglects or refuses to profit by it.—Daily News.

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## DEATH OF DR. BILLING.—Dr. Archibald Billing, M.D., M.A., F.R.S., the author of "The First Principles of Medicine," died in London on Friday last at the advanced age of 90. The deceased physician, who was a native of Ireland, was born in 1791, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and at Oxford, graduating at the first named university. After studying for the medical profession, he was admitted a member of the Royal College of Physicians in London, and elected a fellow in 1818, and passing through the offices of censor and member of the council, was for some years physician of the London Hospital, Whitechapel, having been from 1817 till 1836 professor of the medical school there. He was also a member of the University of London with a chancellor and other offices, being then invited to become a fellow, being appointed a member of the senate and examiner for degrees in medicine, as an office which he worthily filled for many years. During the whole period of his professional life he devoted himself with much ardour to the study of medicine, ever acquiring fresh stores of knowledge, and constantly giving to his professional brethren through the columns of the medical journals the results of his labours. Among his works may be specially singled out for mention his original discovery of "The Cause of the Sounds of the Heart," which was received very favourably upon its appearance; his "First Principles of Medicine," a general text-book in the profession, which has gone through several editions, and has been translated into French and German, and published in France and Germany, and has also been republished in America; and his "Practical Observations on Diseases of the Lungs and Heart," of which he had made a special study. Dr. Billing was a member of a large number of learned societies both in his country and upon the Continent.

## THE FOUNDERING OF THE MAIL STEAMER "TEUTON."

### OFFICIAL DETAILS.

It is feared (says the *Daily Telegraph*) that the total loss of life is greater than was originally believed. Passengers for the *Kynsna*—forty in number—were on board the *Teuton* when she foundered, and some 25 coolies joined the *Teuton* at Cape Town, en route for East London. The passengers from England on board after the vessel landed those for Cape Town numbered 162. The crew was 85 strong, and, adding the 25 coolies, the total human freight for places east of Cape Town was 272. Of these 36 persons, including only 11 passengers, were saved. Therefore the total loss of life, so far as can be ascertained up to the present, is 236.

The following message, dated Cape Town, Sept. 3, 8.5 p.m., was received at the Union Company's office in London late on Saturday night:—

*Teuton* sent south-east course by compass eight miles due south of Cape Point at 2.0 p.m. Tuesday. Second officer's watch. Compass error twenty-two degrees west. 4.50 p.m.—Captain altered course to south-east half east. 5.0 p.m.—Chief officer took charge. 6.30.—Third officer relieved chief for dinner. Danger Point passed about 5.30 p.m., during chief's watch, apparently about five miles off. 6.45 p.m.—Captain altered course to south-east. 7.20 p.m.—Ship struck off Quoin Point; land apparently four miles distant; moonlight; fine, clear overhead, hazy over shore. Neither breakers nor beach observed. *Teuton* dived off the stern, returned towards the bow. 9.0 p.m.—Boats lowered to rail and provisioned. 10.0 p.m.—Water was over twelve decks thick, in No. 2 hold. Ship was stopped to lower boats. Women and children were saved. Second boat commencing to load when ship foundered at 10.50 p.m., sucking in everything. All compartments forward of engine-room filled. Engine-room free up to time of foundering. Men supposed to be on deck and ship foundered instantly. All those saved except Lizzie Ross, first and Walkinshaw sank with ship and scrambled into boat afterwards. Two boats reached Simon's Bay; one Table Bay. No change was made in crew here except women and children when ship was struck; thereafter remained on bridge until ship foundered. Good discipline; no confusion. Passengers behaved splendidly.

The Union Steamship Company have received a further message from Cape Town, dated September 3, 8 a.m., stating that her Majesty's ship *Dido* returned on Friday evening from the scene of the *Teuton*'s wreck, but found nothing after a careful search. Their agent fears that the number of persons already reported as saved must be considered as final. Eleven passengers and twenty-five crew, total, thirty-six. The *Teuton* sank between Danger Point and Hanglip.

A telegram has been received at St. Ives by Mr. Francis Oliver stating that Mr. John Smith, of Exeter, who was on board the *Teuton*, was thrown into the sea by the discovery that the family of Mr. James, five in number, in addition to the servant, perished in the *Teuton*. They were on board a vessel named *John* some relatives. It is feared that Mr. John Smith, of Exeter, who was on board the *Teuton*, was thrown into the sea by the discovery that the family of Mr. James, five in number, in addition to the servant, perished in the *Teuton*. They were on board a vessel named *John* some relatives. It is feared that Mr. John Smith, of Exeter, who was on board the *Teuton*, was thrown into the sea by the discovery that the family of Mr. James, five in number, in addition to the servant, perished in the *Teuton*. They were on board a vessel named *John* some relatives. 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Head Office:—PARIS, No. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI.

Branch Offices:—LONDON, 168, STRAND; NICE, 15, QUAI MASSÉNA.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1881.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

No. 20,650.—FOUNDED 1814.

**TERMS:** PARIS.—A single journal, 8 sous; 3 months, 24s.; 6 months, 48s.; 1 year, 96s.; 2 years, 192s.; 3 years, 288s.; 4 years, 384s.; 5 years, 480s.; 6 years, 576s.; 7 years, 672s.; 8 years, 768s.; 9 years, 864s.; 10 years, 960s.; 11 years, 1,056s.; 12 years, 1,152s.; 13 years, 1,248s.; 14 years, 1,344s.; 15 years, 1,440s.; 16 years, 1,536s.; 17 years, 1,632s.; 18 years, 1,728s.; 19 years, 1,824s.; 20 years, 1,920s.; 21 years, 2,016s.; 22 years, 2,112s.; 23 years, 2,208s.; 24 years, 2,304s.; 25 years, 2,400s.; 26 years, 2,496s.; 27 years, 2,592s.; 28 years, 2,688s.; 29 years, 2,784s.; 30 years, 2,880s.; 31 years, 2,976s.; 32 years, 3,072s.; 33 years, 3,168s.; 34 years, 3,264s.; 35 years, 3,360s.; 36 years, 3,456s.; 37 years, 3,552s.; 38 years, 3,648s.; 39 years, 3,744s.; 40 years, 3,840s.; 41 years, 3,936s.; 42 years, 4,032s.; 43 years, 4,128s.; 44 years, 4,224s.; 45 years, 4,320s.; 46 years, 4,416s.; 47 years, 4,512s.; 48 years, 4,608s.; 49 years, 4,704s.; 50 years, 4,800s.; 51 years, 4,896s.; 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## Great Britain

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 5-6, 1881.

### FRANCE AND THE ELECTIONS.

The new French Chamber, then, will probably be moderate, using the term in its relative sense. It will be anti-clerical, and it will clip the wings of the Senate; but it will not aim at a reconstruction of society, or at a transference of the system of Utopia to the communes of France. In this it will reflect the temper and the view at which, not in France alone, has throughout Western Europe, mankind now arrived. The time of the purely speculative ideas have no chance in politics. Practical progress has discredited theories of society. The gradual diffusion of wealth, though it has not yet gone very far, has gone far enough to make mere envy a far less dangerous political factor than it was even one generation ago. The populations of nearly the whole of Europe are beginning to shake themselves free of illusions. When their liberty is seriously attacked, as it was in France in 1871, or when an attempt is made against the unity of the State, as it was in Paris in 1871, the country unites and the attempt is defeated. But, for the most part, there is little political enthusiasm of a very deep-seated kind to be found just now. The masses are realising the fact that "the part which kings or laws can cause or cure" is, if not a small part of their ills, at least not so large as it has sometimes been thought to be. They want peace; they want equal laws; they want flagrant inequalities to be remedied; they want to be allowed a fair chance of existence, and freedom from spiritual or political tyranny. For the rest they are looking elsewhere than the ballot-box. They see that forms of government and political agencies in general are but means to an end; and that their chance of obtaining a better share of the good things of the world will for the future depend more on education than on periodical revolutions, and more on trade combinations than on political clubs.—Times.

The Daily News says: It must then be the fault of the Republic, or the Republican leaders, if the stability of the present form of government in France should not prove to be assured. M. Gambetta, speaking at Neuchâtel, gave utterance to a piece of advice which recalled the memory of the time when, although the acknowledged Tribune of the people, he still had to confront a hostile Parliamentary majority. He declared that if France wishes now to accomplish her destiny she must not again commit herself to the hands of any one man. We confess to having lately had some fear that this was precisely what France was about to do. The results of the recent elections seem to prove that such a danger does not exist, at least to the degree in which it was feared. M. Gambetta cannot help seeing that he is not recognised by the French constituencies as infallible or omnipotent, and the instruction he thus derives from the late elections ought to be salutary. He said a good deal that was prudent and practical at Neuchâtel. Among other things he declared that he did not think it would be well to reopen the question of electoral reform immediately on the meeting of the new Chamber. Scrutin de liste is not to be abandoned, he said, but it ought to be postponed, a new appeal to the constituencies being obviously undesirable. The country, we should think, will be sure to receive this announcement with satisfaction. Not a few persons feared that M. Gambetta would persist in "wielding his idea like a tail," in whirling scrutin de liste remorselessly over the heads of the constituencies. If the result of the late elections had anything to do with the greater moderation of M. Gambetta's present tone, then the fact is only another proof of M. Gambetta's statesmanlike capacity. The man who will not learn to modify his ideas and his purposes according to the teaching of facts may be a great orator and a noble fanatic, but he cannot lead a powerful party, and he certainly cannot manage the affairs of a State. He must accept sooner or later the responsibilities of his personal influence, his genius, and his position. He will not be any the less likely to accomplish satisfactorily the inevitable task if he takes frankly to heart some of the lessons taught by the late elections.

### THE PANAMA CANAL WORKS.

It was to be expected that the progress of the Panama Canal works would meet with a good deal of unfavourable criticism in New York, for the Americans looked on the project at first with suspicion, and can hardly be said to like it even yet, in spite of the pronounced "spreadeagles" in the declarations of their public men on the subject, and the pains taken to make United States' influence predominant on the isthmus.—Hence allowance may have to be made for the tone of published statements adverse to the probabilities of success in excavating this latest of big ditches. A German physician, who has reached New York from Panama, gives, it appears, a very gloomy account of what is going on at the canal. Only two hundred and fifty persons were employed when he was there, two hundred of whom were negroes, and one-half of them were "sick, haggard, and starving." The death-rate was alarming, and not more than a hundred able-bodied labourers were at work at one time. The wages were seventeen dollars—about seventy shillings—a month, and these unfortunate creatures "the worst bodied and most intemperate" they are "crowded into shanties, and fed on the cheapest food." In such a condi-

tion of things, it is natural to find that operations are advancing very slowly on the canal, that there was nothing to show for the money expended, and that, in the judgment of New York, it would never be finished. There is no difficulty in detecting a tone of exaggeration running through all these remarks, and they bear a strong resemblance to many which used to be made when the Suez Canal was in progress, with a result which we all know. Of course negroes will not work like English navvies, and their food will be proportionately inferior to the four good meals, the ample rations of butcher meat, and the copious draughts of powerful beer with which the English wielder of the pick and shovel fortifies himself against gigantic tasks. The German physician, therefore, might easily be disappointed, and, without meaning it, draw altogether useless comparisons. But, allowing for this, there is no doubt that, as we long since pointed out, the labour question will be the great and almost insuperable difficulty in making the Panama Canal. The case of Suez affords no precedent, but, on the contrary, a contrast. That undertaking was carried out by forced labour, aided by an enormous supplemental outlay, which was only possible because of the huge mulct levied from the unfortunate Viceroy by the arbitration of the Emperor Napoleon. Neither of these adjuncts will help the Panama Canal. M. de Lesseps must look what labourers he can get to stand the climate, and good or bad he must pay for them, and he certainly will never get a contribution of four millions sterling in hard cash from the Republic of Colombia. If, under these circumstances, he accomplish his task, he will be more conspicuous than his merit.—Daily Telegraph.

### THE INNER CIRCLE RAILWAY.

Every one must be glad to hear that the Inner Circle Railway has at last had its beginning made. The scheme, which really means the completion of the Underground Railway system in the metropolis, was delayed for many years. It would probably have been abandoned had not Parliament kept the railways to their bargain.—The railway is to be made simultaneously with great street improvements, and there has been a long dispute as to the contribution to be made by public bodies on account of these. Happily the difficulty has been got over by the liberality of the Metropolitan and City authorities, and the scheme is fairly launched at last. The Lord Mayor on Monday went through the time-honoured ceremonial which symbolises the turning of the first sod, and it is expected that Aldgate and Tower-hill and Cannon-street will be joined by the iron bands of the railway within a year and a half. The public advantages to come from the section of the railway from the filling up of the awkward gap in the communication, must for the most part be obvious. But the work now undertaken is especially necessary, inasmuch as the district which the railway has to traverse is inhabited by a hardworking population, whom rapid and easy transit is like a necessity of life. Among the indirect results of the work will be the making of some fine new streets. We own that we especially rejoice in the prospect of a new street from the Strand to Tower-hill. The Tower, the Hill, and the history of both make the spot one of the most interesting in the world; and it is now inaccessible to all who have not the courage to grope their way through some of the narrowest, dirtiest, and most vile thoroughfares left in existence since Frankfort set about improving its Jewish quarter.—Daily News.

### SCIENTIFIC WRANGLING.

In the section of the British Association devoted to Economic Science and Statistics, the question of the drinking customs of society was under discussion on Saturday. Mr. W. Hoyle opened the debate with an elaborate paper, in which he piled up mountainous and alarming figures, and relentlessly pursued the demon of alcohol from Dan to Beersheba.—No doubt his paper was marked by considerable ability, but, at the same time, the demerit which is to be found so often in oratory of Sir William Harcourt—it discounted his friends almost as much as it annoyed his opponents. Of course, every moderate man was in arms at once against him; indeed, the truth that the scientific opinion is divided the people to be won are those who sit in the hedge, never seems to have occurred to him. So a speaker, who had been a total abstainer, paired himself off against a totalist who, two years ago, put his seventy-nine years to the credit of his abstinence. The same speaker went on, amid cheers and laughter, to tell pleasant stories of how Dr. Richardson was not always an abstainer, but used to take his glass tolerably freely. Thus the scientific man, who is scientifically, until a speaker grappled with what he called the popular error, that "alcohol had been sent us by God." Perhaps it was best that it should stop there; though upon the point of alcohol being a natural product of the soil, and the recollection of our readers that a late discovery of science is that natural alcohol is diffused through earth, air, and water. Besides, it is now known that alcohol is the product of a chemical decomposition brought about by the agency of living organisms. It is the product of man, and the creator of these living organisms? Hardly; and yet without their presence fermentation is as impossible as small-pox without infection. Of course, the speaker was not intended to be taken seriously on the temperance question. With regard to that question, the scientific man must begin by looking upon the almost universal use of alcohol and its congeners for other than what can be fairly called medicinal purposes, as a fact. This is the scientific man's position, and some feeling of need to which alcohol supplies a feeling of satisfaction. How can that need be done away with or more harmlessly satisfied? That is the line of scientific inquiry; and not to slay the slain by showing that drunkenness is disastrous.—Evening Standard.

### AMERICAN DEGREES.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science, at its meeting on August 30, entered its protest against the indiscriminate manner in which degrees are granted by American "universities" honoris causa. A memorial is to be presented by the association, in conjunction with the American Philological Association, to all the universities concerned, its immediate purpose being to protest against granting the degree of Ph.D. without examination.—It would seem that this has been frequently done of late by several of these institutions, and from the speeches made in connection with the memorial it is evident that the educated public of the United States is quite alive to the scandal connected with American degrees. It was stated that there are 360 institutions in the States chartered and authorized to grant degrees. The speaker stated that a president of a college not far from Cincinnati told him, with a beaming face, that his college was entitled to grant seventeen degrees, one of them being M.P.—not, however, standing for Member of Parliament, but Master of Penmanship. The speaker stated that a degree of D.D. has sunk so low in the estimation of Americans themselves that many colleges have substituted for it S.T.D. Every

one admits that there are two or three universities in America that will hold their own with any in the old country, and whose degrees are quite as honourable as those of Oxford or Edinburgh; and it is a pity that they should be classed as they are by the European public, with the rank of degree-selling shops. We trust the action of the American association will lead to radical reform in this matter.—Pall Mall Gazette.

### CHAOS IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

The frame of mind described by the noble author of "Beppo," who declares that when all things are in a state of confusion, it is not altogether the mental condition of the officers and men of the British Army of today. His lordship perhaps intended to inculcate the moral that it is of no use to quarrel with the Fates, and it is a wise philosophy which accepts the inevitable with composure. No doubt it is; and the advice to do so has been freely tendered by prosperous people in all ages to those who are in distress. At the present time it is being given specially to those officers who have not accepted with grace and gratitude the changes which have been brought about by the reformers who have taken the British Army in hand in order to remodel it, and make it a new thing altogether. It is being urged against such officers that they are displaying a spirit of insubordination, or something very like it, because they have in some cases protested in newspapers against certain measures which have threatened to do the greatest injustice to them. It has long been held at headquarters that an officer who writes to or for a newspaper, except in praise of the "authorities," is an evil-minded individual, of dangerous tendencies, and one to be credited with black marks. It is not, however, the plums of promotion fall to such an individual, if found out. But what are men, who, having joined a profession years ago, under certain implied, if not written, conditions, to do when they find, for example, that an advance in pay is being withheld from them? In the case of many of what are called the "purchase" officers, the new order of things has brought only injustice and cruel breach of faith. Let it be granted—although it has not yet been altogether recognised—that the purchase system was an evil, that it hampered the Government, impaired military efficiency, and stood in the way of poor but deserving officers—charges which were strongly urged against it, but to which strong replies could have been given by the Government. No officer who joined the army under the old purchase system ought to find himself in a worse position—pecuniary or otherwise—today, than he would have done had none of these radical changes been effected. These are days when the Government understand that the retention of able and incompetent officers is advocated. Let the unworthy suffer, if proved to be unworthy, but let justice to the fullest extent be done to those who were known to be worthy. There should have been some effort made to have learnt and met the wishes of each individual officer whose position and prospects were affected by the intended changes. This was not done. These are days when the Government have to deal with a body of officers who have done the State good service. But those who hold the purse-strings of John Bull hold that any injury which an Englishman can receive—even the blighting of a life's career—can be compensated by a solution of coin. These are days when the Government are supposed to be marketable commodities which a British Government can always command at a certain but economical price from those who serve it. Therefore, the purchase system was abolished, and the order of things was swept away, and the result has been "Confusion worse confounded."—"Chaos come again." There was a time in the history of England when army organisation was a chaotic jumble, when the soldiers by the State were in a state of perplexity not only as regards their rights but as regards their duties. We have emerged from the chaotic times of the Stuart kings, but the evil spirit of inconsiderate change has not yet so far as military matters are concerned. There has ever been a certain jealousy in the civil element of the Government of the military authorities, and hence perpetual Parliamentary interference and "tinkering" of army matters by men ignorant of the subject. It is possible, surely, when it would be possible for an English army to be a danger to the English people—the fact of the Volunteer movement refutes such an idea—yet the great question of army administration is left to the hands of the military authorities, and the military authorities are not to be blamed for what is to take place. With war clouds gathering in north, south, west, and east, need it be a matter of surprise that this question is being asked with some anxiety by more than one officer and soldier who served under colours that they are now so unfortunately but devotedly attentive.—Initial Service Gazette.

### THE FRENCH FESTIVAL AT BRIGHTON.

BRIGHTON, MONDAY.  
Before to-day is over, more than 2,000 French and Belgian singers will have arrived at Brighton, to take part in the great competition and musical festival to-morrow and Wednesday. They come from distant parts—one society hails from Mentone; they have to travel many a weary mile by road and rail; they even brave the terrors of the English Channel, and the Royal Household might have plenty of time to do all his business, and return on board. There is the chance that he did not, and the Company have undertaken to telegraph to their agents in order to ascertain definitely whether or not Mr. Ferguson's party did proceed to Kynsna on board the Teuton.—The French Festival at Brighton, Monday.

### A WINDFALL.—A coachman in receipt of £1 a week has just been left £2,000.

His parents were very miserly, and he ran away from home some years ago. His mother had since amassed a fortune, and has left it all to her son. The most curious part of the affair is, although he has found himself a wealthy man, he has grown so fond of his avocation or his home that he is quite distressed lest he should have to give them up. When he heard of the windfall he went to his mother and begged of him not to discharge him from his service. The man is considerably advanced in years.—Times.

### PROFESSOR DARWIN ON MOSQUITOES.

A scientific gentleman of South Kensington, who is a student of the Darwinian theory, observing the numerous reports of the appearance of mosquitoes in England during the late summer, wrote last week to Mr. Darwin, asking him if he thought these insects were of any importance. He stated that he had been informed, and if the professor thought that an exceptionally hot month might not have developed the English gnat into the mosquito. The following is Professor Darwin's reply:—"1881. Dear Sir, I am sorry I cannot answer your question. The tidipid, or gnat family, is a very difficult one and not well known. No trustworthy evidence has been advanced of the introduction or appearance in this country of a new species, but it seems to me probable that some English species have been introduced, and that they are now so unfortunately increased in number.—Dear Sir, yours faithfully, CHARLES DARWIN."

### THE LOSS OF THE "TEUTON."

The subjoined telegram has been received at the Admiralty from the Captain of H.M.S. *Teuton*, dated Simon's Town, Cape of Good Hope, Sept. 4:—"Returned enquiring, Sept. 2. Searched coast carefully to Dyer's Island. Found no trace of boats or wreckage. Three boats arrived; thirty-six saved. Fear little chance of their being—"

An impression having gained ground that fifty-three passengers left Plymouth on board the *Teuton* for Kynsna, and only forty-four accounted for, it was believed or hoped that some of the fifty-three might have landed at Cape Town, instead of proceeding to Kynsna. On inquiry, however, at the Union Steamship Company's offices on Monday night, it was stated that there was no ground for entertaining any such hope. It appears that intending passengers frequently withdraw at the last moment, and that though fifty-three may have proposed to embark, only forty-four actually went on board. This, it appears, has been confirmed in a singular way. The Company telegraphed:—"Were Kynsna passengers on board?" By a telegraphic error it was received as, "Were passengers on board," and consequently the list of forty-four was transmitted to Kynsna. On being checked, it was found exactly to correspond with the list of forty-four in the Company's books. On Monday the brothers of Mr. Ferguson, whose party consisted of nine, and who are reported as among the forty-four Kynsna passengers who have not yet been heard of, Bolton to the metropolis, and waited upon the secretary of the Union Steamship Company. They had received private intelligence that Mr. Ferguson and his family had landed at Cape Town to tea, and they had been trusted that he had not proceeded to Kynsna. They were afforded every information, but the officials could not give them any encouraging assurance. He explained that the *Teuton* would stay at Cape Town twenty-four hours, and that the passengers might have plenty of time to do all his business, and return on board. There is the chance that he did not, and the Company have undertaken to telegraph to their agents in order to ascertain definitely whether or not Mr. Ferguson's party did proceed to Kynsna on board the *Teuton*.

### COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BALMORAL, MONDAY.  
Divine service was performed yesterday morning at the Castle by the Rev. A. Campbell, of Grathie, in the presence of her Majesty, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Princes Beatrice and the Royal Household. Lord Cardington had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal Family.  
The Prince of Wales, attended by Lieutenant-General Sir Dighton Probyn and Colonel Teesdale, visited the King of the Sandwich Islands at Claridge's Hotel on Monday. Colonel Teesdale has succeeded the Hon. H. Tyrwhitt-Wilson as Equerry-in-Waiting to the Prince of Wales.  
The Crown Princess of Germany and the Princesses Victoria, Sophie, and Margaret of Prussia, left for Scotland on Monday on their return to Germany. Her Imperial Highness and the Princesses embarked on board the royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*. Captain F. Thomson, and sailed for Havre and Flushing at 10.30 a.m. Major-General Sir Francis Baring, who is attending the Imperial Highness, has arrived at the Earl of Darnley's residence in town on Monday from his seat in Ireland for a few days.  
The marriage is arranged between the Earl of St. Albans and the Hon. Emily Labouchere, youngest daughter of the late Lord Taunton.  
Countess Bathurst has arrived at Brown's Hotel from Vienna.  
Baroness Burdett-Coutts and Mr. Burdett-Coutts have left town for Yorkshire and Scotland. The *Post* is requested to state that the reports which have been circulated with reference to the Baroness going to America are entirely without foundation.  
Sir Francis and Lady Warrington have arrived at St. Albans Court, Worcester, from Norway, where they have enjoyed excellent sport.  
The death is announced of the Hon. Mrs. Harriet Wilson, mother of Baroness Berners. She died suddenly on Saturday at Althorpe Lodge, Melcham, Gloucestershire. The deceased lady was the youngest daughter and co-heir of the late Colonel George Crump, and married April 13, 1832, the Hon. and Rev. Robert Wilson, youngest son of the Duke of Devonshire, who died in December, 1850, when his widow married, Dec. 28, 1859, the late Rev. Edward Newnham Hoare, Dean of Waterford, who died in February, 1877. By her first marriage she had a son, Henry William Pigott, born in February, 1835, and who died in April, 1853; and Emma Harriet, Baroness Berners.

### ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—Mr. Bulwer, Q.C., the Conservative candidate for Cambridgeshire, spoke at Newmarket on Monday. Alluding to the Marquis of Blandford's retirement, he said the Liberals had "gone to the Tory stable and fetched out a Radical horse, but he had bolted." Speaking of free-trade, he said principles were in the abstract unanswerable, but the question how far we were in the right path now should at least be considered by intelligent men not bound to foregone conclusions. He was in favour of reducing the burdens of agricultural taxation; he considered the malttax repeal a financial jugglery, and said Mr. Gladstone in five previous years took nearly £1,200,000 more out of the pockets of income-tax payers than Lord Beaconsfield did in six unfavourable years. He criticised the present Government's general policy, and charged them with fostering agitation in Ireland, and that they might have the support of the Liberals in passing the Coercion Act. In conclusion, he said he would go to Parliament to oppose Mr. Gladstone.—Mr. James Lowther, M.P., who followed spoke of Mr. John Bright as the great enemy of his country. He also said he considered free trade a monstrous imposture.  
BERKSHIRE.—Mr. Trotter, Bishop Auckland, was adopted as the Conservative candidate for the county of Northampton on Monday. He stated that he was an independent and moderate Conservative, and condemned the home and foreign policy of the Government. Mr. Thornhill, M.P. for West Suffolk, and Conservative Junior Whip, also spoke, and described the members of the Government as misguided and reckless men.  
MONAGHAN.—Mr. Andrew J. Kettle, one of the suspects in the prison of Kilmainham, is to be put in nomination by the Land League for the county of Monaghan. He will be supported in the contest by the full strength of the League. Mr. Kettle is an extensive tenant farmer, and for many years previous to the formation of the Land League was one of the prominent promoters of the Tenants' Defence Association. Mr. Monroe, Q.C., is mentioned as the Conservative candidate for co. Monaghan in opposition to the Land League candidate.

### POLITICAL AND SOCIAL ITEMS.

(FROM THE "STANDARD.")  
Prince Leopold has written to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland declining his invitation to Dublin during the Social Science Congress next month. His Royal Highness is at present in Germany, and he will not be able to turn about the middle of the month, and must then, by command of her Majesty, go to Balmoral.  
The Queen has been pleased to confer the Canopy of Worcester, vacant through the appointment of Dr. Bradley to the Deanery of Westminster, on the Rev. W. J. Knox Little, rector of St. Alban's, Chesham, Manchester. Mr. Knox-Little, who is well known as one of the most eloquent preachers connected with the High Church party, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1863 he was ordained deacon, and priest in the following year, by Dr. Lee, the late Bishop of Manchester. He was appointed to the rectory he now holds at St. Alban's, Manchester, by the Dean of Manchester, in 1875. He was formerly Assistant-Master of Christ Church, Lancaster, which he held in 1863 and 1864; he was Assistant-Master at Sherborne School from 1865 to 1870, and was in charge of Turweston, Bucks, from 1870 to 1874, and curate of St. Thomas, Kent, London, from 1874 until he was appointed to his present rectory.

The Queen has conferred the honour of Knighthood on Mr. George C. M. Birdwood, M.D., C.S.I., of the Indian Museum. Dr. Birdwood is the second son of General Christopher Birdwood, of the Bombay Army, and was born in 1832. After serving for many years on the Bombay Medical Staff, he was appointed Special Assistant in the Revenue, Statistics, and Commercial Department of the India Office, where he has had special charge of the Indian Museum, and he has examined and reported upon the stores of Indian curiosities and works of art contained therein. He has also written a handbook on Indian industries, and has commented largely upon Indian literature and philology. Rear Admiral the Hon. Carr Glyn has been directed to proceed to Liverpool in his flag-ship *Agincourt*, from Devonport, to be present at the opening ceremony at the New North Docks.

The Lord Mayor has convened a special meeting of the Court of Common Council for Thursday next to consider the report of the Committee relative to the fish supply of the metropolis and the destruction of fish at Billingsgate, in consequence of the alleged inadequate accommodation at the market there. The members are being rapidly pushed forward for the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales and the young Princesses to Liverpool on Thursday next, when his Royal Highness is to open the new Mersey docks. Lord Derby, Lord Hartington, and other noblemen have been invited to the residence of the Earl of Sefton, with whom the Prince and Princess are to stay. The decorations in the city will be on a scale of great grandeur.

It is stated to be in contemplation to increase the age, under certain conditions, at which regimental purchase officers become liable to compulsory retirement from the army.

Mr. Patrick Egan, treasurer of the Land League, who recently arrived in London from Paris, paid a visit on Sunday to Mr. John Dillon, M.P., at Bangor, where the latter is staying. Mr. Egan returned to London yesterday, and left last evening for Paris.

Mr. John George MacCarthy, who is announced to be appointed one of the Commissioners under the new Land Act.

### RESULTS OF CLASSICAL CULTURE.

"Oxonensis" writes to the *Globe*—"In a notice contained in your recent columns respecting certain details furnished by the *Journal of Education* as to the time and subjects of study in our principal universities, it will be a source of considerable satisfaction to many, who look back on school-days over a somewhat broad gulf of years, and have always steadily resisted the new-fangled ideas of modern people, to find that classics are still the staple of our education. The form boys giving about half their time to this special work. Eton, having resolutely determined to 'stand in the old ways,' still enjoins that 'the Sixth shall have nothing but classics, mathematics, and divinity. In any person requiring information can apply (by letter) to the Secretary of the Commission, 24, Upper Merion-street, Dublin."

### THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The selection of Oxford for the meeting of the British Association in 1883 seems to have given general satisfaction to the members, as also has the election of Dr. Siemens to fill the presidential chair at Southampton next year. In every sense the present meeting is regarded as a great success, and in the future, if a dance is concerned will rank amongst the highest held under the auspices of the Association, there having been close upon two thousand five hundred tickets sold. All the sections met again on Tuesday with a long programme of business, and in the afternoon the Committee of Recommendation will sit and decide what sums shall be granted for continuing scientific research during the year. In the Economic Section to-day, Mr. E. J. Whitherton, of London, read a paper on the progress of British commerce, which attracted a good audience. The author maintained that a great mistake was made by the majority of writers on commercial depression by simply comparing year with year in successive periods on the basis of the Annual Board of Trade returns, whereas they ought to take decades or generations into account. In the last thirty-two years the expansion of our foreign trade was enormous, and stood unparalleled in the history of any nation, except, perhaps, the United States. He argued that there was a large increase in our imports, and argued that this had been entirely for the benefit of the consumer—in other words, the nation. For the future, he argued that our best remedy for industrial rivalry was to enlarge the field of industrial activity. We might produce a great deal of the nineteen and a half million pounds worth of butter, cheese, and eggs now sent from abroad. In order to continue progressing we must extend the markets for our trade into new regions. Mr. James Heywood contributed a paper on the success attending free public libraries in Manchester and Nottingham, London. He said the ratepayers in Manchester were convinced that the money for their free libraries was well and wisely laid out. In London, however, the difficulties were greater, but they were not insurmountable. Several speakers warmly advocated the free library movement. In the Geographical Section, Colonel Grant reviewed the results of African exploration during the last fifty years, and said that within that

### THE IRISH LAND ACT.

The Irish Land Commissioners have issued a statement of the benefits conferred by the Land Act (Ireland), 1881, upon the Irish tenant-farmers. These benefits are thus briefly described:—

"Fair Rent.—Every existing tenant from year to year in Ireland of an ordinary agricultural or pastoral holding is entitled to have a fair rent fixed for his holding, either by the county court judge or by the Land Commission, or it may be settled by agreement with the landlord, or by arbitration.  
Security of Tenure.—Whenever a fair rent is fixed, either by the court or Commission, or by agreement, or by arbitration, the rent cannot be raised or altered for fifteen years, nor can the tenant be disturbed during that period. In the last year of the fifteen years the tenant can again get the rent settled and a new term of fifteen years granted, and so on. It is not, therefore, merely a term of fifteen years which the tenant gets, but practically a term renewable every fifteen years. It amounts to this, that the tenant paying a fair rent and treating the land in a proper tenable way, and not subdividing or subletting his farm, will be safe from eviction or arbitrary increase of rent, and his rent cannot be increased by reason of his own improvements.  
Sale of Tenancies.—Every tenant may sell his tenancy to one person at the best price he can get, but the landlord is to have first the right of buying, at a price either agreed on between the parties or to be fixed by the court.  
Acquisition of the Holding Out-and-Out by the Tenant.—There are provisions in the Act authorising the Land Commission to advance money to tenants to enable them to purchase their holdings and become absolute owners of them.  
Leases.—There are also provisions enabling tenants for life and other limited owners to give leases in perpetuity to tenants.  
The privileges conferred are then described in detail, under the headings, 'Fair rent and security of tenure,' 'Arrears of rent,' 'Pending judgments,' 'Judicial leases,' 'Fixed tenancies,' 'Labourers,' 'Acquisition of land—peasant proprietors,' 'Emigration.' Upon all these points the clauses of the Bill are explained in language easily understood. The summary concludes by saying that some of the great advantages conferred on Irish tenant-farmers by the Land Act (Ireland), 1881, which provides for all security in their holdings, the fixing of fair rents, and the right of free sale, and affords the opportunity to copiers to become the owners of their holdings. It is not intended by the foregoing statement to set forth or include all the provisions of the Act, but only to afford a general view of its more important provisions. Any person requiring information can apply (by letter) to the Secretary of the Commission, 24, Upper Merion-street, Dublin."

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A correspondent writing to the *Daily Telegraph* on Grindelwald, Sept. 5, says that a fall and accident occurred on Sunday at this place, which is situated in the Bernese Oberland. Mr. Henry Latham, a young solicitor of London, who had been staying here, being on a walk to the mountains on the day which had been vouchsafed to the travellers for the past week, to make a pleasant ascent of the Faulhorn by a somewhat unorthodox route leading past the Burg, a rocky eminence on the western spur of the Faulhorn. He was accompanied by a local sportsman, who fully expressed his intention to take a "breather" by way of preparation for an intended ascent of the higher and better-known mountains in the vicinity. He left his companion at eleven o'clock, announcing that he was going to the summit of the mountain in about an hour and a half. He was accompanied by a thick mass of cloud up the valley and over the passes which concentrated the Grindelwald, culminating in heavy clouds towards seven o'clock, and, with anxiety expressed at the time, he was not to be seen again. The proprietor of the hotel, however, had such confidence in his guest's physical endurance and knowledge of the mountain that he felt satisfied his disappearance was due to the fact that he had got washed on towards the plain by his horse jumping over the precipitous face of the Faulhorn. This, however, did not deter him from taking the precaution of sending two experienced guides in the direction Mr. Latham was known to have taken. Their search at such a late hour was fruitless, and they spent the night on the mountain. They renewed their labour three a.m., and break of day revealed to the body of the unfortunate gentleman the foot of a precipitous face of the Burg, 1,000 feet high, he having fallen from the edge into the snow. Life was quite over.



# The Messenger.

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## NOTICE.

A four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary extracts.

## Great Britain.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 7-8, 1881.

### FREE TRADE AND COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

There can be no doubt that the whole system of our commercial policy is being now called up, as it were, for examination, and that its principles will during the period that is coming on be eagerly canvassed on all sides. The date of the expiration of the French Treaty happens to coincide with a time when public attention is being strongly drawn to the whole matter, and as a consequence the treaty has to undergo the most miscellaneous criticism, to hear all kinds of incongruous advocacy and indiscriminate opposition from every quarter. Our manufacturers are unanimous in protesting against such a change of principle as implied by the threatened substitution in the French tariff of specific for *ad valorem* duties. Some attack the bounty system as being incompatible with any equitable treaty arrangement. Others who come into competition with French manufacturers are anxious that the treaty should be renewed, lest the protectionist instincts of France should, when the treaty barriers are removed, lead the Frenchmen to impose ruinous duties on English woolsens and cotton goods. But more important than the view of any single class is the view which has, during these last months, been steadily gaining ground among the reflecting portion of the public generally, and which we have consistently advocated. This was the view which was put in its strongest and barest form by Lord Grey in the letters which he recently addressed to us; but Lord Grey, though he is their ablest exponent, only expresses ideas which have been simmering in the public mind for a long time, and which lately have begun to take coherent shape. The whole policy of commercial treaties has been reconsidered, and the extent to which they contradict the established and the true commercial principles on which this country has acted for more than thirty years has become more and more apparent. It only required a little consideration to see that a commercial treaty is of itself in contradiction to free trade and to the liberty of control in taxation according to the needs of its revenue which a country ought to maintain as an indefeasible right. It may, of course, be necessary at times to sacrifice principle to expediency. When revolution or bankruptcy is impending, a statesman may well leave theoretical consistency on one side. But the burden of showing the necessity must lie on those who demand a departure from principle. Such a necessity has not been shown in the case of the proposed renewal of the French Treaty. It is well that the French should clearly realise this; and that if the treaty is even to be entertained as a question of practical politics their views and their demands must be very greatly modified. It will never do for England to sue in *forma pauperis* for a renewal of this or that trading compact. In the first place, we are not paupers at all; for, as Lord Derby showed, in his excellent speech at Southampton, in spite of all the depression of trade and agriculture, there has been not only no decline in our commerce during the last ten years, but a great advance. In the next place, this is not at all the time for us to tamper with the principles of free trade. Those principles are as clear, as demonstrable, as the simplest propositions in geometry; but persons devoid of political principle may persuade sections of society that they, at least, have an interest in not accepting the demonstration. The reciprocity craze, the fair trade craze, is just plausible enough to delude a good many people, and to give statesmen, economists, and journalists a good deal of trouble. It will die out with the next succession of good harvests; but meanwhile it may do harm. To conclude an unfair treaty with France—perhaps to conclude any treaty—will not lighten the task of those who have to maintain the sound economical traditions of the country.—Times.

### LORD DERBY AND BRITISH PROSPERITY.

An event of merely local significance furnished the opportunity on Wednesday for a speech from Lord Derby, a national interest. Recognising that contemporary England, he took advantage of the occasion to offer some remarks, fortified by a variety of statistics, which are well calculated to reassure the hearts of many who are inclined to despair of the commercial and material future of Great Britain. It may perhaps be urged against Lord Derby's sanguine survey of the situation that he has endeavoured to prove too much. He has not, it may be said, dealt with the particular causes, commercial, economical, and international, from which English agriculture and other English industries are now suffering. We shall possibly be told that he has built too much on the hypothesis of the continuance of the existing order, and has assumed that because British prosperity was steadily progressive during a particular period, therefore the retrospect between 1880 and 1890 will yield the same satisfactory results. Of course, Lord Derby's speech can have no demonstrable application in the future. It is just possible that we have during the last six months entered upon a new cycle, and that the conditions with which we now have to contend present themselves for the first time. It is even natural for every person to believe that this is the case, for nothing is so gratifying to human vanity as to think that one's own epoch is beyond all others critical and perilous. It is not enough for many people to say, "after us the deluge," they wish to feel that they are living in the midst of the deluge itself. This is one of the commonplaces of history. Lord Derby's statistics may not carry consolatory conviction to all who would fain look at matters from his hopeful standpoint. But they may well suggest the consideration whether we are in so evil a plight as the pessimists affect to deplore. No one doubts that the farmers and landlords of the country have been subject of late years, and are now

subject, to grievous losses and hardships. Does it, therefore, follow that we should precipitately have recourse to desperate remedies? To do that is really to give up the game, and this is a policy neither fundamentally wise nor traditionally English. It is time enough to cast about for desperate remedies when the evil is proved to be curable by no ordinary means. Employers and labourers alike should be quite certain that this is the case before they resort to specific whose efficacy is at least problematical. The secret of success in every department of national enterprise lies in the economy of force. Is it quite certain that this fact is always remembered by those whom it most concerns? England has played the part of the industrial educator of the whole world. The pupils have profited so well by these lessons that they threaten in some cases to surpass their instructors. What has been accomplished by patience and skill, skill and patience can alone defeat. The interests of English labour and capital are in the long run identical, and whenever any great national industry is threatened there are sure to be faults on both sides. Hard cases make bad law, and the demand for the desperate remedies which Lord Derby deprecated yesterday may, perhaps, be a confession of shortcomings for which employers and employed alike cannot divest themselves of all responsibility.—Standard.

### A NEW MOVEMENT IN IRELAND.

In the stormy whirl of Irish politics one movement has come to the surface which recommends itself not only to angry agitators but to men of sense. It is rational, shrewd, practical, and genuinely patriotic. The Land Leaguers can approve it, although there is no moonlight attack with blackened face implied under its ostensible programme:—The landlord can wish it success, for its ultimate object is not to dispossess him, but to enrich his property without detriment to his neighbours. Even the hated Englishman can honestly wish it every prosperity, as it aims at the rehabilitation of decayed native manufactures; and Ireland, after all, is of the opinion, whether it wishes it or not, and Irish manufacturers should be more popular with Englishmen than French or any other, and their prosperity means Imperial prosperity as far as their influence extends. Each producer in the Sister Island has his contribution to the State towards the aggregate which keeps the State going; and it is better, and more hopeful for us in every way, that a Cork trader should be affluent out of English patronage than that a Lyons silk merchant should be amassing wealth from the export of his wares. The movement to which we refer is that for the revival of Irish industry. It has already received the approval of eminent Irishmen of every creed and class, as a proposal to get upon a new footing, instead of the old one, which has been enthusiastically greeted. Amongst those who have come forward with the practical test—leaves from their cheque-books—that they will not pay a penny in this new departure, there are many men who have already shown their confidence in what they profess to be profitable, by making profit out of it themselves. The names of Messrs. Messers. Arnott and Co., and Messrs. Waterford, are in themselves proof sufficient that this is no project undertaken with sectional or sectarian views. One passage from the Earl of Portliff's letter deserves to be quoted. He writes: "I am not a man to wind up turgid speeches denouncing one of the classes of which our civilised society is composed, and virtually beating the air since the Land Act has given everything that every honest tenant farmer can possibly wish. It would be a refreshing sight to see meetings held all over the country for the purpose of developing Irish industries, and to give every encouragement and aid possible to ensure the success of an exhibition of the kind proposed. Nothing, I am convinced, can witness such a state of things, in a wild transport of delight throwing all the keys of Kilmainham into the Liffey, and carrying it to the Government." The realisation of this *burlesque pas de deux* may be left to the poets; but in the meanwhile it would be well if wealthy English customers would extend some of their patronage to Belleek pottery, Ballybrigan hosiery, American lace, Dublin spinney, bog-oak, jewellery, the linens of Ulster, and the chromo-lithographs of Dublin and Belfast.—Evening Standard.

### PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1882.

A proposal has been started for the holding of an exhibition of all nations at Manchester next year. It is suggested that the interval of twenty years since the last great exhibition of arts and industry in London is long enough for such changes and progress to have been made as must justify an exposition of them in England, and that Manchester might fairly be the place for it, as being the centre of a more populous district than any other—a district with greater variety of productions and manufactures than any other, and easy of access by way of Liverpool to the most distant parts of the world. The experience of previous exhibitions is said to warrant the belief that Manchester and the northern manufacturing district would gain greatly in immediate and permanent prosperity from an exhibition attracting millions of visitors, and that the profits of the exhibition could be well applied in the establishment of a museum of arts similar to the South Kensington institution, but adapted to local requirements. The proposal has not yet been communicated to any general meeting of persons likely to take part in carrying it out, but of course a large guarantee fund and strong co-operative effort would be indispensable preliminaries.

LADY BECTIVE'S MOVEMENT.—It is all very well for Lady Bective to recommend everybody to wear alpaca. She looks well in everything, with her tall, perfectly-proportioned figure and handsome face. How can she feel for those less fortunate ones who need all the appliances of art to make them look anything but dowdy? Lady Bective is certainly consistent, and carries her theories into practice. At Mrs. Harris's garden party at Kirby Lonsdale, which rainy Westmoreland favoured with a fine day, she wore an ivory-white alpaca skirt, made walking length and trimmed with closely-set box-pleats, with numerous rows of gold braid round the edge. The tunic, also of ivory-white alpaca, was edged with many rows of gold braid, and was ingeniously and gracefully draped. Closely-set stripes of gold braid formed the collar and cuffs on the tightly-fitting bodice, and a wide sash of ivory-white watered ribbon, the ends trimmed with rows of gold braid, was ranged in loops and long ends at the back. A white and gold parasol was worn with this costume, to which the only touch of real colour was contributed by a small capote made of ruby velvet, trimmed with a bunch of real carnations. The statistics of the exhibition looked so charming in this dress that many people will probably invest in white alpaca who would never have done so for patriotic reasons. They will buy it expecting to look as lovely in it as she did. Not many, however, will succeed.—Liverpool Mail.

### LORD DERBY ON ENGLAND'S FUTURE.

The Earl of Derby, speaking at a banquet at Southampton on Wednesday night, on the occasion of opening the new markets and an extension of the Marine Promenade, said the future of Southampton seemed to be secured, inasmuch as it provided a safe harbour, and was desirable in a watering place, and more especially owing to its contiguity to those vast populations which were crowded into the busy smoky inland towns of Lancashire. It was a downright service to the public to establish such a new provision for their requirements, and it was one which was not likely to be lost upon them. It was impossible to talk about the future of any place in England without opening the general question of the prosperity of the country. It was not one man alone. Each and every town formed a part of a whole. There were many people of all parties and all classes who were inclined to take a despondent view of the future of this country. They were beginning to think that our agriculture would be destroyed by the importations of foreign and American produce, that our own home trade, and especially our foreign trade, would be equally destroyed by the protective duties which our foreign nations imposed. He did not agree with those who took that view. (Cheers.) He thought there was always a tendency in a country like this to overrate our apprehensions. We were naturally prone to take a certain intensity to our views in our public speeches and writings which savoured so strongly of a tendency to overrate everything, whether good or bad. But after all to impress the public mind with a certain intensity, it is the colours strongly. This tendency to over-colour had become a matter of public taste. But there was something more than that. He supposed there was no more vivid a position than that of a man in business, who naturally prides himself on his success, who his neighbours were complaining that he was losing money. If he was a man of sense he would simply hold his tongue, but if he was exceptionally weak he would cry out rather louder than the rest. They might take it for granted that he was a fool, but if things were bad, that they should hear both of the loss and of the losers; but he was not equally sure when things were well that they would hear of those who were the gainers. When things were good and prosperous, we were inclined to be silent, and when things were bad, when things were bad we ran into the opposite extreme and took a very dark view of things indeed, and much darker than we need. He would not for one moment deny that the material prosperity of this country in its late decade was very severe, and in some departments of industry it had been especially severe, indeed, they were fortunate who did not know it from their own private experience. (Hear, hear.) The question, however, still remained. He was not going into any controversy as to whether the statistics which would show that it was only one of those casual temporary afflictions of fortune which both nations and individuals could not escape in the most fortunate of lives? This was a great question. Now, what had the British Empire done in the first place, there had been great cheapness in the market. Indeed, food of all kinds had been cheap. In fact, but for this circumstance we should have had a very great deal more of discontent amongst the working classes than we had. He did not think, if we took agricultural produce all round, that the cheapness had been very extraordinary or even exceptional. The complaint of the farmers had not been that they did not get a reasonable price for their produce, but that the time had been so long that they had a very little. Now, they not only knew the fact but they knew the cause. It was simply that nature had been against them. (Hear, hear.) 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# The Economist

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## Great Britain.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 10—11, 1881.

### MEETING OF THE EMPERORS.

The *Saturday Review* says that the absence of the Emperor of Austria from the meeting has naturally been the subject most fastened upon by critics, especially at Vienna. The Austrian capital is at all times a centre of this kind of political discussion in the air, and for some reason not very easy to determine, there has of late been little goodwill expressed by the chief organs of Austrian opinion towards Russia, whatever may be the state of the relations between the respective Governments. But it hardly needed official disclaimers to show that there is nothing in this meeting hostile to Austria. Germany is still Prince Bismarck; and with all signs of failing health and breaking temper, Prince Bismarck has not yet ceased to be the most practical politician living. So long as the Austro-German alliance lasts, Germany has almost everything that she can desire secured to her. Theoretical Pan-Germanism is satisfied without having to face the problem of incorporating the practically alien people, proud of centuries of independence and domination, and widely separated in tastes and character from their northern kinsmen. Besides, the weight of a great body of non-Germans who are moderately well satisfied with Austria as she is, but who would certainly be restless under German control, is secured to the alliance. For no one except Mr. Gladstone—who probably sees in Austria nothing but the Austria of the Italian dominions of thirty years ago—ignores the fact that the Government of Vienna has for years had a singular knack of containing and benefiting the motley populations under its rule. The proceeding cannot be taken as an ungrateful return for the courtesies of the present English Government in the matter of Her Most, for Prince Bismarck may quote the assurance of that Government itself to the effect that it is on the best of terms with Russia. It may, however, not be an altogether pleasant reflection that if the three together determined on movements prejudicial to England, it would be, as things stand, impossible for us to stop them; but there is at least the comfort that there is hardly any such movement which is not contrary to the interest of one or other of the three, and that, unless Prince Bismarck has taken leave of his wits, the only combination of two likely to be dangerous is impossible.

The *Spectator* holds that there is nothing ridiculous in the commotion excited in Central Europe, and indeed in all diplomatic circles, by the meeting of the Emperors at Danzig. Such meetings have often been followed by very serious consequences, and this one is certainly intended to be important. It is quite possible that the Czar wishes to come to an arrangement with Germany, and through her with Austria, as to the plan to be definitely adopted in the Balkans. There is always danger there which may become serious. It is quite possible and very probable that the Czar, who is harassed, first of all, by his position in regard to the revolutionists, may intend to press a resolute campaign against them, involving new measures of repression throughout the three Imperial States, and moral pressure upon the countries outside their limits. And, thirdly, it is possible that the Czar desires to make some proposal of partial disarmament, which would guarantee to be deeply impressed with the financial position of his Government; he is aware that Germany and Austria are in different ways overweighed by their armaments; and he may believe that if the three Powers can agree among themselves and guarantee each other against France, they might safely make very large and very rapid deductions. If six men agreed heartily, one-third of the military burden of Europe could be taken off, and the Czar may believe that he can produce such an agreement. We doubt his success greatly, the first evil of universal military service being that every reduction of armaments, but what we have to consider is not the result of the Emperors' meeting, but its motive.

### THE BY-ELECTIONS.

The *Saturday Review* observes that the return of the farmers to their natural allegiance derives additional importance from Mr. Gladstone's selection of the land laws as the next subject for political action for the benefit of the dominant party. Mr. Gladstone's promises are vague enough to encourage the hopes of two distinct classes who aspire to his patronage. The land-doctors who denounce life-estates, settlements, and entails can urge plausible arguments in favour of their projects, but it may be doubted whether they command any considerable support in the country. Direct appeals to the cupidity of farmers, in the form of promised restrictions on free trade in land, seem likely to be more effective, but they have likely to be more so in the hands of the vicious interference with freedom of contract which is there proposed by candidates, and perhaps approved by constituents, applies to the sale of commodities, and not to the transfer of land. It is probable that in both counties the determining cause of the defeat of the Liberal candidates was a wholesome preference for the cause which had down to 1880 been sustained by the country party. Liberal apologists will waste their time if they rely on the fact that Sir G. Elliot, Mr. Lowther, and Mr. Bulwer profess doctrines which would be ruinous to the Conservative party if they were held by its leaders. There are in the Liberal ranks differences as wide as those which separate Mr. Lowther from Sir Stafford Northcote.

The *Spectator* admits that the Government is greatly weakened by the English elections. The Whigs who follow it will begin to tremble for their seats, and, always half-hearted, will be encouraged to make their discontent more patent in their votes, and will quote their constituents' disapproval on every side. The stirring of thought on the subject ought at all events to present itself to political economists. If the Free Trade prohibitions are justified, the greater the examination the sub-

ject receives the more clear and indisputable will be the triumph of the evidence in favour of open markets and unfettered industries. Experience has proved the value of a policy inaugurated five-and-thirty years ago, we are justified in tracing our prosperity to its influence, and a violation of its principles would be an act of retrogression. Still it must be admitted that the present agitation on behalf of "Reciprocity" will be of some service if it does nothing more than to familiarise the public once more with the facts and arguments on which the structure rests. It is to be regretted that Mr. Bright is unable to keep free from pedantic details, and that he again and again broadcasts his insinuations of a something "worse than ignorance" which is supposed to actuate the Fair Trade advocates, and that he puts down the whole agitation as a wicked scheme of the Tory party. If all conversations were conducted in this style, every political discussion would begin with "You're a fool," and end with "You're a knave," and the argument at the end would remain in exactly the same position as it occupied at the beginning.

### COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BALMORAL, FRIDAY.

The Queen yesterday morning walked with Princess Beatrice, and in the afternoon Her Majesty dined with the Duchess of Edinburgh, attended by the Dowager Marchioness of Ely. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn and his Royal Highness Prince Leopold (Duke of Albany), attended by Mr. Royle, arrived at the Castle on a visit to the Queen.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, who left Liverpool by special train on Thursday night, accompanied by the Princesses Alexandra, Alexandria, and Maud of Wales, arrived at Perth at eight o'clock on Friday morning, en route for Aberfeldie Castle. There was also at this station a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen on the platform. The Prince and Princess of Wales, with the Earl of Kinross and Lord Dufflin, were the first to greet the royal party. The Prince of Wales, who was accompanied by the Earl of Kinross and Lord Dufflin, was the first to greet the royal party. The Prince of Wales, who was accompanied by the Earl of Kinross and Lord Dufflin, was the first to greet the royal party.

The Countess of Carnarvon, with Lord Forrester and Lady Winifred Herbert, left Broomfield on Thursday for Brethly Park, near Burton-on-Trent, on a visit to the Countess of Chester.

The Countess of Helmsdale and Lord Manin has arrived at Braemar, Scotland, from Germany.

Colonel and Lady Mary Aldworth have returned to England from a lengthened tour in Norway and Sweden.

### LONDON IN THE DEAD SEASON.

The abandonment of London by its inhabitants has about reached its climax by the 1st of September. Early in July the exodus began with long processions of cabs journeying to the different railway stations, laden with appalling quantities of straw, domestic luggage, including usually a bath, cradle, and a perambulator. These may be observed in a steadily increasing flow all through July, when they gradually cease, and cabs are perceived, surmounted by the trunks and baskets which encumbered their seats, and taken to the depots of the various companies, and which, under the care of anxious ladies' maids and supercilious footmen, are conveyed out of town by the end of the first week in August at latest. Next comes, or goes, the rush of tourists, recognizable by the immense bundles of shawls, sticks, and umbrellas, and by the unfailing red guide-books. These generally look hot and anxious, already feeling the coming difficulties with foreign tongues and coinage, and gloomily consulting the signs of the weather, in anticipation of the "Conference on Fair Trade," convened by the National League for the Unification and Consolidation of the Empire, exactly what he proposes should be done in order to secure fair competition for the national labour in the markets of the world.

Mr. Maddox commenced by denying the statement that fair trade was intended to be a re-institution of the ugly monster Protection in disguise, but he ended his speech by saying that "while Protection was resorted to elsewhere it should prevail here." This confusion of ideas represents the confusion of the proposal "Fair Trade" must come to. It is an endeavour to raise the value of each man's production by putting a hedge round them, and if carried out must result in protection. The manner in which the speaker at the meeting proposed to assist trade was, if possible, still more extraordinary. Referring to the great amount of imports over exports, Mr. Wymond said "he did not think the balance was paid in money, but partly in foreign goods, and as a remedy for the extent of 60 millions a year by the interest which the people of this country received for the money they had invested in foreign loans. Every penny of this latter sum, he contended, came out of the pockets of the British workman, and as a remedy for this he proposed that English capitalists should withdraw their capital from foreign countries, and that if they would do so our Government should tax their dividends." Thus, in order to improve the profits of trade, it is proposed that British capital should be withdrawn from those investments in which it is advantageously placed, and brought home to compete with the money already seeking employment here. This must reduce the return upon capital, and the amount which English capitalists would have to spend. Labourers would be the first to suffer from this process, as the power of employment would be less, and wages consequently must fall. Trade may not be flourishing at this moment among some of the occupations represented at the Conference, but an improvement can only result from increased energy and adaptation to the wants of the time, and not by diminishing, as the line of action proposed would do, the productiveness of the labour of the country.

The *Daily Telegraph* points out that the contest between Fair Trade and Free Trade has now decisively begun. The opposing forces have marshalled their battalions, and a few preliminary skirmishes have cleared the way for the general engagement which will probably follow when Parliament meets next February. From one end of England to the other the great trade question is being canvassed, and the commercial policy connected with the name of Cobden is being questioned and discussed on every side. The stirring of thought on the subject ought at all events to present itself to political economists. If the Free Trade prohibitions are justified, the greater the examination the sub-

ject receives the more clear and indisputable will be the triumph of the evidence in favour of open markets and unfettered industries. Experience has proved the value of a policy inaugurated five-and-thirty years ago, we are justified in tracing our prosperity to its influence, and a violation of its principles would be an act of retrogression. Still it must be admitted that the present agitation on behalf of "Reciprocity" will be of some service if it does nothing more than to familiarise the public once more with the facts and arguments on which the structure rests. It is to be regretted that Mr. Bright is unable to keep free from pedantic details, and that he again and again broadcasts his insinuations of a something "worse than ignorance" which is supposed to actuate the Fair Trade advocates, and that he puts down the whole agitation as a wicked scheme of the Tory party. If all conversations were conducted in this style, every political discussion would begin with "You're a fool," and end with "You're a knave," and the argument at the end would remain in exactly the same position as it occupied at the beginning.

The expectation which a stranger might naturally form, that the dead season would be soved as a favourable opportunity for mending roads and paving streets, was not realized. The streets are now quite fallacious, as the middle of May is usually chosen by the authorities to examine the sewer pipes, or to lay down wood pavement, or otherwise to disorganize the thoroughfares in the most crowded parts of the town. Even this, though unpleasant, would give a semblance of activity which is at present wholly absent. In the clubs, men give their orders in subdued tones, the cabs begin to be scarce, the voices awaken, while the great, bare windows looking on Pall-mall seem "aching to be filled up with one face." Towards the middle of September, the procession of perambulators, cabs, and baby carriages, and the white sunburnt children, grating yards of seaweed, look out the windows. This is an augury of better things, and when the chilly fresh October mornings begin to dawn, town and country will be again in the wonted aspect, and the dead season is over.—*Globe*.

### THE DRAMA.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

*The Lights of London*, a new play in five acts, written by Mr. G. R. Sims, was produced on Saturday night at the Princess's Theatre with unquestionable success. The author has evidently determined to render his play sensational and realistic, and although he may not have presented any new types of character, nor any strikingly original situations, he has made skilful use of materials more or less familiar to theatre-goers, and, above all, he has contrived to draw large audiences to the Princess's Theatre for many a day to come. The hero of the piece is Harold Armitage (Mr. Wilson Barrett), who has alienated the affection of his father, Sir Armitage (Mr. Fench), by a too long persistence in the pursuit of sowing wild oats, and especially by his supposed seduction of Bessie Marks (Miss Eastlake), daughter of Mr. Armitage's old lodge-keeper.

Harold, who has been banished from his home, returns after months of suffering, accompanied by Bess, to whom he is married. His father has adopted as heir to the Armitage property a scheming and villainous nephew, Clifford Armitage (Mr. Fench), who has been banished from his home, returns after months of suffering, accompanied by Bess, to whom he is married. His father has adopted as heir to the Armitage property a scheming and villainous nephew, Clifford Armitage (Mr. Fench), who has been banished from his home, returns after months of suffering, accompanied by Bess, to whom he is married.

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applause, which was prolonged until the author had appeared twice before the curtain.

The play has been admirably placed on the stage, with beautiful scenery by Messrs. Stafford Hill, Spong, and Hann. The performers above-named, with many others who filled minor parts, exerted themselves zealously and successfully, and special praise is due to Mr. Willard, Mr. Speakman, Mr. George Barrett, Mr. C. Coote (Philosophus Jack), and Mr. Wilson Barrett, Mrs. Stephens, and Miss Eastlake. Objection might possibly be taken to the improbabilities of certain portions of the plot, to the redundancy of the pathetic dialogue entrusted to Harold and Bess, and to the too liberal introduction of slang, in many instances quite unintelligible. The play will be all the better for vigorous enactment. When reduced to smaller dimensions by the elision of much of its sentimentality, it will probably prove one of the most attractive dramas presented upon the London stage in recent times. Mr. G. R. Sims merits warm congratulations on the success he has fairly earned.—*Observer*.

*Never Too Late to Mend* was produced on Thursday last at the Adelphi Theatre, under the personal superintendence of the author—Mr. Charles Reade—and Mr. Charles Warner. The merits of the drama have long since been acknowledged. It has been improved by elision of the more painful details of the terrible scene in the Model Prison, and this scene is still powerfully dramatic and affecting. The play has been placed on the stage by Messrs. A. and S. Gait with remarkable liberality and good taste, and the *mise en scene* does credit to their stage-manager, Mr. Schenberg. Some beautiful scenery has been painted by Mr. F. Lloyd, and the first scene, a warm apartment, was awakened by the stage picture of Grove Farm, with two threshers wielding their flails on the threshing floor; live ducks, pigeons, and turkeys sporting themselves about the house, and a cow grazing in the field, would permit, and many other details which gave an air of reality to the scene. One of the most strikingly effective impersonations was that of Isaac Levi, by Mr. Fernandez. In the first act he had scope for the display of his dramatic powers, and in the second act, in the Jew's speeches, whether declamatory or pathetic, were delivered with a masterly skill, equally manifested in gesture, action, and by-play. It may safely be said that no previous representation of *Never Too Late to Mend* has equalled in excellence to that now presented at the Adelphi Theatre.

The 200th representation of *The Forty Thieves* was given on Saturday night at the Gaiety Theatre. The piece was played with undiminished vigour by the popular artists engaged in the leading rôles, and was received by a large audience with applause of the most genuine kind. Miss Farrow, Miss Vaughan, Mr. Royce, and Mr. J. G. Taylor being greeted with special marks of favour. Judging from its reception *The Forty Thieves* may be expected to continue its career of success for a long time yet to come. The performance commenced with a capital farce, *My Darling*, and amusing *Pair of Them*, followed by Mr. Robert Soutar's amusing farce, *The Fast Crowd*.

Mr. D'Oyly Carte's new Savoy Theatre will be opened at the end of the month with the play which new scenery has been painted. Mr. Phipps is the architect of the house, the whole of the interior fittings of which, plastic work, upholstery, etc., have been designed and carried out by Messrs. Colman and Lock.

Rather a good story, which, although dating from the end of the season, is worth repeating, is says the *Era*, now going the round in London. Sir Hardinge Giffard, the Solicitor-General of the Conservative Administration, at the end of the season, it will be remembered, more constant in his attention to his Parliamentary duties than most of the other Members of the front Opposition bench. In spite of all his gravity and learning the Hon. Member for Lancaster resembles no one more in appearance than Mr. J. L. Toole, the popular comedian. At least such was the opinion of a gentleman who discovered him in the lobby, and with a hearty slap on the shoulder, a dressed him with a "Ah, Toole, to be sure, but a tribute to the circle, if you were away in the country. Now, if you've got a spare stall at the Folly, I'd like to go."

Amongst the candidates for the leasehold of the Theatre Royal, Glasgow, are, it is said, Mr. Wm. Glen, Mr. Bernard, Mr. Wilson Barrett, and Mr. Sam H. Austin. A gentleman, who was once a Colonel in a regiment in India, returned to his home in Yorkshire "as rich as a Nabob." A few days ago he heard of a friend, a Colonel in the army, who was now a private in the ranks, and he struck him that there was once a Colonel Collette in his regiment. The Colonel was a lively young fellow who got up all manner of entertainments, and won for himself the sobriquet of "Cheerful Charley." He had been in connection with the theatre at Bradford, the Yorkshire veteran determined to visit his cheerful friend, in order that he might congratulate him upon his promotion to a colonelcy. He arrived at the theatre, and, having seated himself in the circle, he saw "Cheerful Charley" emerge from one of the wings in all his glory. He afterwards sought him on the stage, and was rather puzzled to find that he was not a Colonel in the British army, but was engaged in the part of working man in Mr. Bernard's new, brilliant, and popular comedy bearing that title. "Well, damn, Charley, if you are not a real Colonel, you ought to be!" The meeting was a happy one; the champagne dinner next day was a jovial affair.—*Era*.

### MUSIC.

The *Globe Theatre* reopened on Saturday night under the able management of Mr. W. A. Burt, with a performance of Mr. H. B. Farnie's popular English adaptation of Planquette's opera *Les Cloches de Corneville*, which seems to have lost none of its popularity. Respecting the work itself, no remarks need be said, but a tribute of praise is due to the remarkable excellence of the performance given on Saturday night. Scenery, dresses, and decorations were excellent, and the leading rôles were well filled. Mr. Shiel Barry resumed the rôle of the miser Olyvard, and he was followed by a rival, and introduced some new and striking effects in his acting in the famous scene of the last act. Mr. Wilford Morgan was very successful as the Marquis, and Mr. Darrell, as Grencheux, sang tastefully and acted well. The rôle of Germaine was filled by Miss Fanny Heywood, a young and highly cultivated artist, who has already been heard to advantage in leading soprano parts at the Crystal Palace opera, etc., and in important concerts throughout the kingdom, and acted gracefully and intelligently, and sang with finished taste, obtaining a well-merited encore for the air "Girls should never say," and rendering valuable aid in the concerted vocal music. Miss Fanny Heywood will be remembered as the original Annette in the *Bells*. The musical talent she has inherited from her mother, once the popular Miss Emma Heywood, is likely to render her a valuable acquisition in light comic opera. Miss Irene Verona (Serpente) has a fresh musical voice, and sings with spirit and vigour, but her acting was less successful. For the representatives of the Baille and Gobo were unable to say much that is favourable. They should learn to tone down their too highly-charged caricatures. The band and chorus, skilfully directed by Mr. Goossens, were of unusual excellence, and *Les Cloches de Corneville*, as produced last night at the *Globe Theatre*, merits a long career of popularity.

An opera, entitled *Blue and Buff*, written by Mr. E. V. Ward, and composed by Mr. W. L. Frost, was produced at the Haymarket Theatre last week. On Thursday an opera, entitled *A Queer Adventure*, written by Mr. F. Desprez, and composed by Mr. E. Solomon, was produced at the Olympic Theatre. In each instance the music was better than the libretto.

The *Jewish World* announces that an interesting discovery of manuscripts belonging formerly to the Mendelssohn family has just been made at an antiquary's in Berlin. The "find" consists of two thick volumes. The first is an "Excerpt-book" of Moses Mendelssohn, containing, amongst other things, notes and studies having reference to his work on Rousseau, and sketches or copies of two letters addressed to Lessing. The second of the manuscript volumes is headed "Kollektaneenbuch für das Jahr, 1781, von Joseph Mendelssohn"—eldest son of the philosopher and litterateur. The book, notwithstanding the superscription, belonged to Mendelssohn himself, and contains in his own handwriting philological notes and brief sketches, as well as copies of a number of letters.

Miss Alice Mary Smith (Mrs. Meadows White) has just completed a setting of Coleridge's "Ode to the Passions" for solo, chorus, and orchestra, in cantata form. The work will shortly be published by Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co.

### THE "TEUTON" DISASTER.

A Southampton correspondent states that the Mayor of that borough has received further tokens of the universal sympathy which is felt for the sufferers by the *Teuton* disaster. One of these was a telegram from Mr. William Hay, Town Clerk of Dundee, stating that he had forwarded a cheque for £50, being a contribution by the Committee from the surplus of the fund raised in connection with the Tay Bridge disaster. The Peninsular and Oriental Company sent 100 guineas, and the Powell Duffry and Co. Company 50 guineas. The Mayor will be able to open a public meeting by stating that about £1,300 has been forwarded. It is contemplated (though this will have to be decided hereafter) to appropriate the sum to be administered upon a principle similar to that governing the West India Hurricane Fund. Under this, allowances proportionate to the sum raised and the necessities of the parties respectively, will be made to the widows, a certain sum being also paid in addition for each child. The latter payment continues till the recipient reaches fourteen years of age, when a lump sum is given, under certain conditions, for apprenticeship fees or in other ways for the advancement of the child in life. The Mayor has telegraphed to the Lord Mayor of London asking his lordship to open a list at the Mansion House. At the Mansion House on Saturday, the Lord Mayor, M.P., entering the Justice Room and addressing the Chief Clerk (Mr. Gresham), said—I have been requested by the Mayor of Southampton to commend to the sympathy and support of the citizens of London, and of the public generally, the fund which his worship has started for the relief of the widows and orphans of the crew and passengers of the lost in the recent terrible disaster to the mail steamer *Teuton*. I have had much satisfaction in according to the Mayor's request, and opening, at the Mansion House, a fund in which the charitable public may subscribe for this object. I feel sure, looking at the very distressing nature of the calamity, and the many who are left utterly destitute by it, that the appeal which the Mayor of Southampton has instituted, and which I heartily support, will not be made in vain.

MR. BRIGHT ON FREE TRADE AND FAIR TRADE.

The *Sheffield Independent* publishes the following letter, which has been received by a gentleman in Sheffield:—As to the new and silly doctrines propounded among working men, they have sprung up partly and chiefly owing to depression in many trades, and more especially among interests connected with land. The land suffers from want of sun, and for this Parliament has no remedy. A member of Parliament, a great authority on all matters of land, whether as respects farmers or landowners, said to me about three months ago, "We don't complain of prices—prices are high enough, and more than enough; what we want is sunshine and more heat, and about that there is no remedy." But if the want of sun and of genial summer affects and impoverishes the farmer, it is the impoverishment of the land which causes the distress which causes a general falling-off in our home trade, and depression, more or less severe, is felt through almost all the industries of the country. It is not foreign tariffs, it is not commercial treaties, it is not what resists or is done by foreign governments, which is now or ever has been doing us harm; it is the diminution in the wealth of the country, owing to the reduction in the produce of the soil, and this only, which is the cause of the depression which has prevailed for the last year or two. The best authorities calculate that during the harvests of the last three years a sum of probably not less than £200,000,000 sterling has been lost to the country as compared with the result if we had the blessing of genial summers and of average harvests. If our working man will accept of a statement which no well-informed man will dispute, he will be little disposed to run after the red herring which some of the lower and "baser sort" of the Tory party are trailing across his path. He will be rather thankful that things are no worse, and will, I hope, agree with me in the assertion and the belief that the way in which our great industries—except that of the land, which has been and is peculiarly stricken—have been and are growing population have passed through the recent time of trial is even a stronger proof of the wisdom of our free trade policy than was the great prosperity which we enjoyed in the years which immediately preceded the seasons of deficient harvests.—I am, respectfully yours, JOHN BASSET.

MR. BRIGHT, writing on Friday to a Coventry gentleman on the subject of fair trade, says:—

"As to the question of fair trade, I may remark that the fairest—that is, the most free and just trade—is that which every man may buy from the person who serves him best, and sell to every man who comes to him in the character of a good customer. For nations the same rule holds. Fair trade for a nation exists when its laws do not interfere with its freedom and power to purchase and to sell among all other nations. As individuals we are all free traders, and therefore free traders, and our interests as a people or a nation invite us to a like policy. If any one give you other advice, depend upon it he is either ignorant, or worse than ignorant. If you apply to the secretary of the Golden Club you may obtain copies of recent publications of the speeches of Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Cross, which are conclusive with all who can read and understand, and of a good pamphlet by Mr. G. W. Medley, entitled 'The Reciprocity Craze.' This last-named and Mr. Mongredien's little book, 'Free Trade and English Commerce,' are published by Cassell, Petter, and Galpin. These publications give abundant facts and arguments. This fair trade cry is for the most part a scheme of the part of a portion of the Tory party to bring over to them such of our population as have no remembrance of the condition of the country forty years ago, and who are ignorant of the extraordinary advances in wealth which the country has made since free trade became our national policy, and of the great increase of comfort and independence among the labouring and wages-receiving classes of our people."



# The Morning Star

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## Great Britain.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 11—12, 1881.

### THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

It is so long since the external tranquillity of Egyptian affairs has been broken, that many of the English public had almost, we imagine, begun to regard the existing régime in Egypt as invested with all the stability of a long-settled Western Government. How erroneous this notion was we have more than once taken occasion to remind our readers, and the true condition of matters in that country has now been still more forcibly brought home to them by events. The real insecurity of the tenure whereby the essentially artificial system of government which England and France have imposed upon Egypt has hitherto maintained itself is strikingly illustrated by the incident of Friday last. The demonstration is described in one of the reports as wholly "unexpected," but unless this merely means that there was no immediate expectation of it at the particular moment when it occurred, the statement is in direct contradiction of the fact. For, as a matter of fact, the probable outbreak of a military *émeute* at Cairo has been a common topic of speculation in all quarters but those in which, as we have said, the maintenance of order in Egypt and the persistently smooth working of the delicate machinery of its Government have been incuriously assumed. Elsewhere it has long been an open secret that some such *coup* was in preparation, and its probability has, in fact, been recognised by expressed diplomatic action. Mr. Male's mission to Constantinople was directed, it is believed, to the express object of bringing this probability to the notice of the Ottoman Government; and the telegrams of the last few days had brought forward of an interchange of views between Lord Dufferin and the Porte on the question of Turkish military intervention for the purpose of suppressing any disorders of the kind. The *émeute* of last Friday was so far from being unexpected in this sense that the proper mode of dealing with it was actually under consideration at the moment when it broke out. Sudden, however, in its actual occurrence it undoubtedly was; and the suddenness with which the blow has been struck and its object attained, adds greatly to the difficulties of the situation. It would be vain, of course, to say that this is not its only difficulty, so far as the English Government is concerned. No one would be gained by affecting to ignore the suspicion which the whole affair, and the intrigues supposed to have preceded it, so strongly suggest. That suspicion may be unfounded, but it undoubtedly exists; and it will depend upon the action taken by the French Government whether it is dissipated or confirmed. At present, however, we are compelled to take it provisionally into account, and at all events to suspend judgment for a time as to the possibility that the military *coup d'état* at Cairo may be viewed, if not with actual approval, at any rate without positive disapproval by France. This point, however, should be soon ascertained. An interchange of communications between the two partners in the Protectorate can hardly fail to bring the truth to light; although, so far as this particular incident is concerned, the knowledge will doubtless reach us too late to be turned to any practical use. From all accounts, it would appear that the Khedive's compromise with his malcontent officers was effected through the instrumentality of our representatives; and the English Government may, therefore, consider themselves precluded from making any demand, either alone or in concert with France, for the restoration of the dismissed Ministers, and possibly might be deemed wise to do so, even if it were permissible. It may be thought best to assent to the substitution of Cherif for Riaz Pacha, and thus far to apply the principle *hieri non debet, kalidus valet* to the irregular action of the Khedive's soldiery. But it is quite impossible to leave the Egyptian régime exposed to the risk of a similar attack in the future. The men who demand a change of Ministers to-day may demand a change of political system to-morrow; they may insist on the abolition of the financial control, and the dismissal of the European administrators; or they may clamour for the abrogation of the capitulations, and seek to sweep away the judicial tribunals which that international convention established. The mere possibility of such action is sufficient to show that the situation now created in Egypt is one which can on no account be tolerated. It is impossible for the Western Powers, and most emphatically for England, to permit the vast interests in the peace, order, and solvency of Egypt to remain at the mercy of a handful of military adventurers, whether with or without the backing, open or secret, of any other European State. None the less, however, must it be admitted that of all the methods of extricating Egypt from this position, there is none which is not surrounded by very grave objections. In order that future military demonstrations of this kind should be anticipated, or, on their occurrence, repressed, it would be necessary to occupy the country with a force strong enough either to overawe the Egyptian army, or to maintain order if, as would be far preferable, that army were to be largely reduced from its present unnecessary strength. And it is certainly no easy matter to say whence this occupying force is to come. Neither of the two partners in the Dual Protectorate will

readily consent to the occupation of Egypt by the troops of the other; and what neither France nor England would be permitted to do separately they have no doubt much inclination to attempt in common. Of ourselves, at any rate, it may be said that the prospect of a joint occupation of Egypt by the armies of the two Powers would be regarded in England with great disfavour upon more grounds than one. Nor does the suggestion that Turkey should despatch a contingent of her troops to maintain order in the Khedive's dominions appear much more promising. It would be pretty sure to encounter the strongest resistance from France, and reasons could be adduced by her for her opposition which the present English Government would find it exceedingly difficult to combat. Yet, unless, as has been said, we are to give Egypt to military domination, it would appear inevitable that one of these three courses should be adopted. To call upon the Khedive to disband or to reduce the army which has just shown itself to be his master, without proffering him any material assistance in the work, would be manifestly absurd; yet to leave the army in full possession of the powers which they have thus exercised would virtually amount to acquiescence in their claim to play, whenever it suits them, the part of a Protectorian Guard under the late Roman Empire, and to elevate their officers to the political importance of a popular Spanish General under Isabella II. The prospect of the English Cabinet is undoubtedly a critical one; and though there may of course be still reason to hope that the French Government will simplify it by their co-operation, it is by no means possible to feel much confidence on that score. We have often pointed out the essentially temporary and provisional character of the dual Protectorate, and remarked upon the causes and chances which might at any moment tend to dissolve the unstable cohesive union between the two Powers. It may be that the hour of that dissolution is already approaching.—*Observer.*

The *Times* says:—The Egyptian army must be disbanded. Its continued existence is not compatible with the maintenance of civil order. But will the army and its leaders be brought to consent to their own extinction? Will the Khedive consent to part with his army, and if so, will he be able to get rid of it? We must be prepared on all points. We may wait awhile, but with a policy in view which, if need be, will save Egypt from herself, and from the disorder with which she is more than threatened. Force, it is not unlikely, will have to be met by force. The question will be where the contracting force is to be obtained. To the military occupancy of Egypt by England and France jointly, or by either country separately, the objections are so grave as to be insuperable. Neither country would consent to abdicate in favour of the other. The thing, if it were done at all, would have to be done by them both together. But it has been no easy work hitherto for the two countries to act together in Egypt. Their joint armed intervention would be more difficult still. It is most improbable that our Government would attempt a movement so likely to lead to mischief and to misunderstandings worse by far than the evil it was intended to combat. There remains, then, but one course open. If intervention there must be, Turkey must be invited to deal with the emergency in Egypt. There are objections to this course, but the case is one in which we must make choice between evils and the interposition of Turkey at the request of the two Powers is the least evil of them all. That we should leave Turkey free to move an army into Egypt, and to keep it there during her pleasure, is not to be thought of. What would be asked of Turkey is to furnish the means for quelling—effectually the existing disorder in Egypt. The army is the source of the mischief, and the army, therefore, must be put down. If Turkey were to undertake the work, it is very possible that no resistance would be offered. The Egyptian army is not large. It consists of some thirteen or fourteen thousand soldiers at most. The whole of these united could do nothing against a detachment of Turkish troops, and it is most unlikely that they would be united. But the Egyptian army, large or small, is a very much larger force than Egypt has any need for. A few locally raised troops would sufficiently guard the southern frontiers of the Khedive's dominions. For the internal order of the country a good police would be enough. An army on the present footing serves only as a needless expense and a temptation to further expense in needless wars. When it becomes as positively mischievous the case against it is complete, if, indeed, it were not complete before.

### RETIREMENT OF MR. SULLIVAN, M.P.

Everyone will hear with regret of Mr. A. M. Sullivan's determination to resign his seat in Parliament; and the regret will naturally be much the greater because ill health has compelled the resolve. It is not an exaggeration to say that Mr. Sullivan had won the respect of all parties in the House of Commons. He always firmly held by his own party, in so far as it represented the principles he had pledged himself to support, but he never took part in or encouraged extravagances, and he never spoke bitter words, or ascribed ignominious motives to his political opponents. He was undoubtedly one of the most eloquent and ready debaters in the House of Commons, and more nearly approached perhaps to the rank of an orator than any other of his colleagues. His resignation in March, which his resignation causes will in all probability give Mr. Parnell an opportunity of sending in a man more thoroughly in sympathy with his policy than Mr. Sullivan was. There will be no vacancy in Monaghan, as Mr. O'Brien seems to have finally made up his mind not to accept the office of Assistant-Commissioner under the Land Law Act. His acceptance of the office would, we believe, have given much satisfaction to the Ulster tenant farmers. Among the appointments already made, that of Mr. John George MacCarthy is likely to increase the confidence of Southern tenant farmers in the working of the Act. Mr. MacCarthy was a member of the House of Commons for several years, and was much respected for his moderation and his great practical ability. He identified his name especially with a scheme of legislation to promote the reclamation of waste land, the substance of which is now embodied in the Land Law Act.—*Daily News.*

### THE AFGHAN CLAIMANTS.

Telegraphing on Sunday the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* says:—The rival claimants to the Afghan throne must now be very near one another, as the Ameer left Kabul on the 4th inst., and arrived at Robat on the 5th inst.; but no

news of any engagement has yet reached India. Ayoub Khan, Shams-ud-Din, and sent him to the Ameer, and a report, not yet confirmed, has been received at Simla that he made him the bearer of a message, in which, after alluding to his own insignificance and to Abdurrahman's greatness, and undertaking not to fight unless attacked, he went on to propose the following division of the country:—Kabul to be given to Yakoub, Candahar to another chief, Kuram to a third, Turkestan to the Ameer, and Ayoub himself to retain Herat. This division effected, all the warlike elements driving the English out of Candahar and Pishin. The report does not go on to say what the Ameer's reply was. Abdurrahman appears to be successful in inducing the Ghilzais to join him, and in striking them up against the Duranis, who are taking Ayoub's part. No clear information has been received as to the strength of the two armies. Ayoub is said to have about 4,000 men, while the Ameer has probably not less than 5,000 regular troops. The Candahar people are stated to be much alarmed, expecting the fall of their city. This week may possibly show whether their fears are well-founded.

### THE MILITARY DEMONSTRATION IN EGYPT.

The *Times* has received the following despatches from its Cairo correspondent, with reference to the recent revolutionary movement on the part of the troops:—**Cairo, Sept. 11.** The immediate cause of the riot was the decision of Riaz Pacha to transfer to Alexandria the 4th Regiment, of which Achmet El Ouabi is the Colonel. The Khedive received the first intimation of the move from Riaz Pacha. Meanwhile Daoud Pacha received a document signed by Ourabi, stating that unless the Government assented to their demands for the dismissal of the Ministry, a Constitution, and an increase of troops they would march to the Abidin Palace at 3 o'clock, and remain there till their demands were satisfied. They added that Riaz Pacha had sold Egypt to England. Daoud Pacha proceeded to the palace, and the Khedive sent for Mr. Colvin and asked his advice. It wanted one hour to the time fixed by the troops for the demonstration. Mr. Colvin advised the Khedive to take the initiative, to summon personally the faithful regiments and the Cairo police, to assemble them round the palace to await the rioters, and personally to arrest the leaders. When the troops arrived, approving the Khedive and Mr. Colvin proceeded to the Abidin Palace and to the citadel, where the troops enthusiastically protested their loyalty. Mr. Colvin then wished to return and await the rioters, but Mr. Colvin urged visiting another regiment at the distant palace of the Abbassids. On arrival there they found that the regiment, with artillery, had already marched for the Abidin Palace. On driving there they found the palace surrounded by about 4,000 troops, with 18 cannons. The Khedive ordered his troops to surround the palace by a side door, but Mr. Colvin restrained him and begged him to show himself at the front and arrest Ourabi, who advanced towards him on horseback with his sabre drawn and surrounded by officers. The Khedive ordered him to dismount, while a sergeant told him to sheath his sword. He did not, but Twikil hesitated to adopt Mr. Colvin's advice, and instead of asking for his sword, inquired his business. The Khedive then ordered him to dismount, so long as you give us both you are our master; if not, we have your successor ready. Mr. Colvin then withdrew with the Khedive and undertook negotiations with the officers. He explained the folly and danger of their demands, and urged the withdrawal of the troops; for if the Khedive were forced to accept their terms he would not be allowed to carry them out. The officers, however, remained obdurate. About 4.30 p.m. Mr. Cookson returned with the Austrian band at the general election in 1841, took the initiative, and used similar arguments, but without success. The officers, who were perfectly civil, stated that they had come for their three points, that the affair concerned them and not foreigners. Finally they threatened to march to the Ministry under compulsion, leaving the other two points for reference to Constantinople. As regards the new Ministry, the officers attempted to enforce conditions, and then left it to the Khedive's free choice; but had no objection to resigning, and declined both names. The officers named Sherif, the Khedive said he would refuse office, but under pressure consented to summon him. The colonels insisted that the declaration should be in writing. The Khedive then signed a decree, and a Ministry, which was handed to the troops by Kairi Pacha, and read aloud by Ourabi. The troops then assailed, and were leaving, when they returned and asked for the dismissal of the Prefect of police, to which Mr. Colvin and Mr. Cookson refused to assent. Sherif, when summoned, refused to become the nominee of mutineers, and has acted with perfect good faith. He is now acting with Mr. Colvin as mediator, on the basis of the resignation of the officers with the guarantee of a full amnesty, but success is very doubtful. The more moderate officers are already losing their influence. Though Ourabi assured the Colonels that there was no danger to Europeans, even his power may prove ineffectual.

The Treasury has forwarded all the specie to Alexandria. It is proposed to delegate the Khedive's power to Sherif as a temporary measure failing the possibility of any arrangement. Mr. Colvin's action was characterised by great coolness, moderation, and firmness. As regards Sherif Pacha, even his friends regret that he should have accepted office under such circumstances. His conduct before the Commission of Inquiry seemed to have rendered it impossible that he should hold office under a reformed Government; but this impression was becoming fainter. His consenting to be nominated by the troops shows either that he fails to understand the situation, or that he is an accomplice in the revolution. The only man now apparently possible is Nubar Pacha, who has held entirely aloof, and who would probably consent to serve with Riaz if the latter will abate his pretensions and accept a subordinate position. Armed support might be necessary for the first few months, but firm measures would soon restore tranquillity. The Khedive, though fatally weak and vacillating, is

honest, and should be allowed another chance. The conduct of Mr. Cookson is considered inexpressible. That he should have counselled the Khedive to temporarily submit to force when no other course was open, and until troops could arrive from Cairo, was, perhaps, necessary; but that he should have acted as the actual bearer to the insurgents of the Vice-roy's surrender, and should have thereby seemed to give England's sanction to mob rule, is so improbable and so inconsistent with his usual caution that it is barely credible.

### COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

**BALMORAL, SATURDAY.** The Queen, accompanied by the Duchess of Edinburgh and the Duchess of Connaught, walked out yesterday morning, and in the afternoon her Majesty walked and drove with the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, with the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, arrived at Aberfeldie Castle yesterday, and in the afternoon visited her Majesty. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and Prince Leopold walked out. Lord Carlingford had the honour of dining with the Queen and Royal Family.

**SUNDAY.** The Queen yesterday morning walked with Prince Leopold, and her Majesty in the afternoon drove through Castle and round the Lion's Face, as well as to double the reward of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. The Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke of Connaught went to a deer drive with the Prince of Wales in the Aberfeldie woods. Lord Carlingford had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal Family, as well as the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Salisbury, Lord Randolph Churchill, and Lord Macleod, one of her Majesty's chaplains, who arrived at the Castle in the evening.

The Duke of Cambridge left Inverness on Saturday morning after having, accompanied by Colonel Warrand and Colonel Baillie, returned from the North British District, and visit to the new barracks in course of erection there. The Duke arrived at Ballater Station at six in the evening, and proceeded to Aberfeldie Castle on a visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales.

Viscountess Clifden and Hon. Lilah Agar Ellis have left Dunrobin Castle, where they have been visiting the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, for Taymouth Castle, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Breckinridge.

Lord Carlingford, Lord Privy Seal, is expected to leave Balmoral, where his lordship has been acting as Minister in Attendance on the Queen, early in the week, for The Priory, Chevening, Mendip.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts and Mr. Burdett-Coutts, after visiting Lord Clarendon at Frystow Hall, Yorkshire, arrived at the close of last week at Beaufort Castle, near Hexham, Northumberland, on a visit to Mrs. Abbot. During this week they are expected to leave for Scotland.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone left his official residence in Downing-street on Saturday afternoon for Hawarden Castle.

The death is announced of Lord Carey, who died after a short illness on Thursday evening at the family residence, 28, Belgrave-square. His lordship was attending his official duties in the House of Lords till the end of the session in apparently excellent health. His lordship supported the Government Irish Land Law Bill, and voted against the Duke of Argyll's amendment to Clause 1. The late Lord Carey was born in 1816, and was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, and shortly after attaining his majority entered the House of Commons as member for county Wexford, having been elected at the general election in 1841, in conjunction with Mr. William Villiers Stuart, and continued to represent that constituency till 1847. He was a Liberal, and a supporter of the Whig party. The late Lord succeeded to the barony on the death of his father in June, 1846. For some time he was colonel of the Wexford Militia (appointed in 1847), and in 1856 was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Wexford, and in 1872 was made a Knight of the Order of St. Patrick. The deceased peer married July 16, 1844, Emily Anne, daughter of Sir George Henry Phillips, Bart., and Hon. Sarah Cavendish, by whom he leaves issue two sons, the Hon. Robert Shapland George Julian Carey, who attained his majority in June last, and the Hon. George Patrick John Carey, born in 1848. The deceased nobleman was a constant resident on his estates in Ireland, where he was greatly esteemed not only as a wise and kind landlord, but as a large and liberal employer of labour.

### THE DRAMA.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

*The Lights of London*, a new play in five acts, written by Mr. G. R. Sims, was produced on Saturday night at the Princess's Theatre with unquestionable success. The author has evidently determined to render his play sensational and realistic, and although he may not have presented any new types of character, nor any strikingly original situations, he has made a judicious choice of material, and has constructed a play which is likely to draw large audiences to the Princess's Theatre for many a day to come. The hero of the piece is Harold Armitage (Mr. Wilson Barrett), who has alienated the affection of his father, Squire Armitage (Mr. Peach), by a too long persistence in the pursuit of swaying wild oats, and especially by his supposed seduction of Bessie Marks (Miss Eastlake), daughter of Mr. Armitage's old lodge-keeper. Harold, who has been wandering about since his home, returns after months of suffering, accompanied by Bess, to whom he is married. His father has adopted as heir to the Armitage property a scheming and villainous nephew, Clifford Armitage (Mr. W. H. Armitage), who has been seduced by his father, in the hope that his heart may be softened in favour of his erring, but penitent and suffering son. Marks promises to help him, but the three retire as Clifford Armitage is visiting approaching. He is accompanied by Hetty Freene, an ambitious village coquette, who hopes to make him her husband. It is of the utmost importance that their love-making should be concealed from the Squire, and it seems surprising that she should have been so incautious. She has no sooner departed than her father, Seth Prene (Mr. Speakman), enters and tells Clifford Armitage that Harold and his wife have returned to crave an interview with the Squire. He has overheard their conversation with Marks. Clifford persuades Seth to rob the Squire's house, and to accuse Harold of the robbery. Then follows a scene in which the Squire refuses Harold's entreaties for pardon, and finally casts him off. Harold departs alone to seek his fortune, and the Squire is seen to enter his lighted drawing-room with a cash-box containing the Armitage jewels and his will. He turns over his papers, and amongst them finds some letters from his deceased wife commending their only child Harold to his paternal love. With great celerity the Squire's heart softens; he revokes his will, and signs another, by which the Armitage property reverts to the rightful heir, Harold. Seth breaks into the room and seizes the cash-box and papers; a struggle ensues, and Clifford Armitage is seen to enter the steps leading to the drawing-room. Clifford

rushes in, picks up the dying Squire, and calls for help. The stage is soon filled with people, and presently Seth and a couple of rural policemen arrive with Harold, who, on Seth's false testimony, is carried away to prison.

Act 2 opens in the Armitage Arms, kept by Seth, who has for three years been landlord of the house, as the reward of his services to the new squire. Amongst his customers are Mr. Jarvis (Mr. George Barrett), a travelling salesman, Mrs. Jarvis (Mrs. Stephens), and Jim, their utility man (Mr. Phillips), who is bound to London, though it is a frosty winter night. Seth has sent for Skelington (Mr. Wensleydale), a solicitor, to whom he confides the packet of papers stolen from the old Squire's cash-box. Clifford Armitage arrives, and Seth demands of him some intelligence of Hetty, who has disappeared from the village. Recriminations lead to strong words, and Clifford departs with a sneer at Seth's threat to reveal the truth to Harold, who is serving out his term of seven years' imprisonment in Chatham jail. In departing, Clifford drops his cigar case, inside which Seth finds the address of "Mrs. Armitage" at some street in St. John's Wood.

The scene changes to an admirably painted scene of a country road, seen by the light of a winter moon. The Jarvis family arrive in their travelling caravan. Harold, who has escaped from prison, and has been hiding for two days without food, successfully appeals to their compassion, and they carry him to London.

Act 3 commences with a realistic picture of the outside of a police-station, with an adjoining casual ward. Clifford arrives, and sees the "Reward of £20" offered for the capture of an escaped convict, named Harold Armitage, who offers to double the reward if Cutts, the detective, can catch Harold, and undertakes to put him on the track of Bess. In the next scene she is discovered tending young Skeshpere Jarvis (Miss Eugenie Edwards), son of her old master, but her husband, who has been in some unexplained way, has been her acquaintance and accepted her as a lodger. Presently Mr. and Mrs. Jarvis arrive, soon followed by Harold. He has scarcely time to embrace his wife before the detectives arrive. He is saved by the well-known expedient of exchanging clothes with the benevolent Jarvis, who goes to prison in his stead.

In Act 4 we are transported to Hetty's splendid home at St. John's Wood. Clifford persuades her to prevail on her father to leave England, and promises to marry Hetty if she can accomplish this object. After his departure Seth arrives in search of the supposed Mrs. Armitage, and finds his daughter living in splendid idleness, and wearing the Armitage jewels which have been stolen from the old Squire. Indignant at Hetty's endeavour to exile him from England, he quits her presence, vowing vengeance on her seducer. The scene changes to the outside of a casual ward on a chilly December night, in which he is without a rival, and introducing some new and striking effects in his acting in the famous scene of the last act. Mr. Wilford Morgan was very successful as the Marquis, and Mr. Darrell, as Grenicheux, sang tastefully and acted well. The rôle of Germaine was filled by Miss Fanny Heywood, a young and highly cultivated artist, who has already been heard to advantage in leading soprano parts at the Crystal Palace operas, etc., and in important concerts throughout the kingdom. She acted with intelligence, and sang with finished taste, obtaining a well-merited encore for the air "Girls should never say," and rendering valuable aid in the concerted vocal music. Miss Fanny Heywood will be remembered as the original of the heroine in *The Belles*. The musical talent she has inherited from her mother, once the popular Miss Emma Heywood, is likely to render her a valuable acquisition in light comic opera. Miss Irene Varcoe (Serpentine) has been singing, and sings with spirit and taste; but her acting would be more acceptable if her vivacity were less exuberant. For the representatives of the Bailio and Gobo we are unable to say much that is favourable. They should learn to tone down their too highly-charged expressions. The band and chorus, skilfully directed by Mr. Goossens, were of unusual excellence, and *Les Cloches de Corneville*, as produced last night at the Globe Theatre, merits a long career of popularity.

An operetta, entitled *His Excellency's Buff*, written by Mr. E. F. Ward, and composed by Mr. W. L. Frost, was produced at the Haymarket Theatre last week. On Thursday an operetta, entitled *A Queer Adventure*, written by Mr. F. Desprez, and composed by Mr. E. Solomon, was produced at the Gaiety Theatre. In each instance the music was better than the libretto.

The *Jewish World* announces that an interesting discovery of manuscripts belonging formerly to the Mendelssohn family has just been made at an antiquary's in Berlin. The "find" consists of two thick volumes. The first is an "Excerpt-book" of Moses Mendelssohn, containing, amongst other things, notes and studies having reference to his work on Rousseau, and sketches or copies of two letters addressed to Mendelssohn by the author of the manuscript volumes is headed "Kolektaneenbuch für das Jahr, 1784, von Joseph Mendelssohn"—"eldest son of the philosopher and *titillatur*." The book, notwithstanding the superscription, belonged to Mendelssohn's sister, and contains in his own handwriting philological notes and brief sketches, as well as copies of a number of letters.

Miss Alice Mary Smith (Mrs. Meadows White) has just completed a setting of Colman's "Ode to the Pastoralists," for voice and orchestra, in cantata form. The work will shortly be published by Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co.

### VANITY FAIRINGS.

(FROM "VANITY FAIR.")

After a dissipated week on the Liffey shore I came away with a compound of memories and a visit to the Queen's Theatre, where the villain of the play, with the corpse of five victims lying on the stage around him, was compelled by the gods to sing inconjunctively "The Wearing of the Green," accompanied by loud calls of death from the gallery; an evening at the more refined Gaiety, where the waving of the Union Jack by the Major-General (in "The Pirates of Penzance") evoked a burst of hisses from the patriots aloft; an afternoon in the Phoenix with polo and the Half-King; a visit to Sewell's while a sale was proceeding, and aspiring sportsmen were anxiously feeling doubtful horses' legs and seeking information from seedy-looking loafers—recollections of all these crowded in my mind as I whirled away in an Irish express train at the rate of nearly ten miles an hour; but above all came one picture which made me laugh till my fellow-passengers made up their minds that I was a Land League official going abroad with the funds, or a tenant reading the Land Act for the first time.

I spent a day or two at Arachon on my way to the Pyrenees, and as I had not been there for four or five years, I was much surprised to find how much it had grown in so short a time. Notwithstanding its popularity with the Bordeaux people, for whom it forms a convenient playground, Arachon is never likely to be a fashionable resort in summer, though I believe that the pine-woods called the *châtaigniers* constituting what is called the *villages d'hiver* are situated, have a very beneficial effect upon persons who suffer from weak chests. Still, I should think that more die of ennui than are cured by the odorous emission of the pines.

Life is altogether cheerful at Biarritz, which has both its sun and its wind, and, as both of them extending so far into the autumn and the spring that there is scarcely any close time. At this time of the year



**PRICE 40 CENTS**

which administers and the authority which defies the law, co-operating in the cause has



tempt to blow up Usworth Colliery, near  
derham, which is worked by Sir George  
nt, M.P., is reported to have been made.  
to a pressure of gas in a part of the  
kings last week, the hewers were not  
wished to work for some time. On their re-  
ing to the place it was found that a box  
no trolley lines that it had been fired by a  
k passing over it. Fortunately, however,  
succeeding wheels had extinguished the  
es almost immediately, and had prevented  
mishap. Upwards of 1,000 men and boys  
engaged at the colliery. A reward has  
been offered by the manager of the pit, but  
out securing any clue to the perpetrator  
his outrage.



# The Messenger

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PRICE 40 CENTIMES

## NOTICE.

A four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary extracts.

## Great Britain.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 14—15, 1881.

### ENGLISH AND FRENCH COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

The negotiations for a commercial treaty between France and England are about to be renewed. Some progress of an informal kind must already have been made with them, since France, it is stated, will now concede the point as to the prolongation of the existing treaty, a thing she professed herself unable to do as long as there was any doubt whether a final agreement would be arrived at. Our Commissioners will proceed to Paris on Saturday, to resume the discussions which were broken off some weeks since by the refusal of the French Government to allow the necessary time for them. We shall look with interest for the result. The consent of our Government to renew the negotiations has been given only on the understanding that France is prepared to make very considerable concessions in the direction of free commercial intercourse. If this is so, a very short discussion will be enough. If it is not so, it would have been better to have declined altogether to discuss terms which can come to nothing in the end. The English Government has more than once declared that it will be no party to the conclusion of a treaty which is not at least as good as the present treaty. The nation, we are sure, will hold the Government to its promise in this matter. Englishmen have no great wish for a commercial treaty with France or with any other country. It is as a concession to French weakness that they consent to entertain the idea at all. It is the policy of France to trade only on terms. A foreign nation which deprives itself of the benefit it might obtain from the admission of French goods is punished by retaliatory measures from which France is the chief sufferer. For this state of things a treaty is the natural cure. It is arranged, of course, on the give and take principle, after a due amount of higgling over details. But this implies a view of trade which is not the English view, which is entirely opposed to the English view. It will be a grave mistake on the part of our Commissioners if they consent to restrict our liberty. The utmost we ought to yield is that France shall be no worse treated than any other country, and that if we impose duties on French silks or wines or whatever else, it shall be as part of a general tariff not specially directed against France. This we should do in any case, whether we promised to do it or not, so that we can safely promise it if France is anxious that we should. We know the exact, methodical way in which Frenchmen love to go to work, the logical accuracy they aim at; the artificial order they are ever seeking to introduce. The notion that trade will create trade, and that if imports are received exports must be sent out to pay for them, is not one which the French mind readily admits. It wishes to trace the process in detail, and to obtain security that it shall be carried out. Nor, besides this, can we doubt that genuine and avowed protection is still strong in France. M. Gambetta has declared himself on the other side, but Lillie and Rouen are not likely to follow him. Free-trade ideas will gain ground nevertheless. M. Gambetta is a better exponent of the tendencies of things in France than the present Ministry is. If a treaty will give us the reality of free trade with a country which refuses as yet to consent to free trade on more open terms, we need not stick to our names. But a treaty of a less favourable kind would imply a surrender of principle without any sufficient practical advantage to compensate us for it. We make a surrender in any case. Our negotiators, if they bargain at all, will proceed only by pretending to fall in with views which they know to be absurd. If we cannot have the trade without the treaty, or the treaty without a preliminary fooling over terms, we must own foul with the rest, but we must have something in return worth the price we are thus paying for it. The treaty of 1860 is really no precedent whatever for the treaty now under discussion. In 1860 both sides were agreed as to the objects they were driving at. But Republican France owns no superior power capable of imposing her will upon her and doing good to her in her own despite. If she accepts free trade it is because she is forced upon it herself, not because it is her wish. A treaty in 1860 served well enough to throw dust in the French people's eyes, and to conceal from them the reality of what was done for them. If it serves the same use now it will be because France wishes to be deluded. She ought at least to understand that what the English view is, and to be assured that she gains anything by concluding a treaty she will gain only what it rests with herself to obtain or to refuse. We have thrown our ports open, and France can do the same as soon as she likes and as far as she likes. We can give her no price for doing it, and there would probably be no great harm done in the end if we were to refuse to pretend to give her one.—Times.

### RETALIATION AND RECIPROCITY.

Against "Retaliation" as a national policy to compel "Reciprocity" is the practical and decisive argument that we could not dare to apply it all round. The greatest State ruled by Protectionists at the present day is the American Republic, yet no Englishman in his senses would propose that because it fights us with an onerous, and in some cases a prohibitive, tariff we should in revenge tax its cotton and its corn until it repaid its import duties. We should thus simply double the price of the loaf of bread in English homes and desolate Lancashire with a cotton dearth worse than any brought about by a speculative "ring." Nor can we forget the homely maxim that Retaliation is "a game at which two can play." Were we to proclaim a war of tariffs against the United States, they are quite capable of pushing their Protectionist ideas to extremity. They have

long established textile factories of their own, and if we levied an import duty on American cotton, they might retaliate by an absolute prohibition of English yarns and of all English cotton goods. No doubt the fiscal war thus foreshadowed would inflict enormous losses on American agriculture, yet it would strike a still deadlier blow at what is a much more profitable business—English manufacturing enterprise. Still the really absurd notion is that we require Protection. English trade is just now under a cloud, but the wonder is that the situation is not worse when we remember the useless seasons which the farmers have passed through and the fact that for six years there has been only one English harvest above the average. We have no doubt since 1872 exported less in value of our own produce year by year, but the decline is greatly due to the fact that the reckless system of loans to foreign States has been first curtailed and finally extinguished. For the five or six years before 1872 we simply lent money to foreigners who bought our goods with the cash, and have never repaid the three hundred millions we advanced. It was no wonder that trade was brisk when we supplied our customers with plenty of cash. As to the "balance of trade against us"—it is one of the delusions of antiquated economists and simply means an excess of imports, which is a characteristic of the most progressive States who owe little and are owed much. In 1876 the excess imports of France were only sixteen and a half millions; last year they amounted to eighty millions—yet in the meantime French commerce and industry had made giant strides. As regards England, many facts and figures are left out of the Board of Trade returns. We find nothing there of our export of ships; the profits of our shipping are regarded as the carrying trade of the world are not stated, and the incomes derived from a series of ventures abroad are omitted. Another source is the fact that the value of imports is given at the beginning of a commercial transaction, while the value of exports is stated at the end when many profits have enhanced the price. The fact was put in a striking way by Mr. J. K. Cross in his recent speech. "One thousand pounds," he said, "will buy two thousand tons of coal, free on board at Cardiff; the freight of this coal to San Francisco will be one thousand five hundred pounds; the amount realised for it in San Francisco will be two thousand five hundred pounds, which sum invested in wheat will purchase two thousand quarters. The conveyance of this wheat to Liverpool will cost one thousand five hundred pounds, and it will require to be sold at four thousand pounds in Liverpool to cover cost and expenses. In the import tables there will be an entry of four thousand pounds wheat; in the export tables will be an entry of one thousand pounds coal; the one exchanges for the other. Is anyone poorer for this transaction?" The illustration may convince those who shudder at excess of imports of the truth of the old witicism, "Nothing is so deceptive as facts—except figures." Our condition is not half as black as it is painted by despondent economists, and if Mr. Chamberlain can negotiate a treaty as good as the Convention of 1860 we may safely trust to the energy and skill of Englishmen against the world.—Daily Telegraph.

### THE TRADE IN HUMAN BONES.

Civilisation is unquestionably advancing by leaps and bounds. One of the peculiar characteristics of savage and semi-savage peoples is the reverence with which they regard the remains of their dead—except, of course, when they eat them. It is one of those instincts which seems to survive even when other primitive ideas have been abandoned or superseded. Of course it was a mistake. Shakespeare saw clearly enough that the destiny of the dead Alexander was to descend to some homely sphere of usefulness, such as stopping a bung-hole, and the sooner this is done the less is the economy of Nature interfered with. Those, therefore, who, now and again, write to the papers about the shameful neglect of the graves of the men who fell in the Crimean war, seek to excite a sentiment that should be obsolete. Better recommend the chattering of a small ship to collect the bones and deliver them to some respectable firm of manure makers in Bristol, who might in some way utilise them for the benefit of our distressed agriculture. Such reflections are suggested by the story—which should not be received without considerable caution—that bones from the battlefields about Plevna are already being received at Bristol to be used to fertilise the soil. The shipment of bones is said to have been made at Rostova and Constantine, and people profess to know that they are those of the "noble defenders of Plevna," though the assaults of that fortress suffered far more severely than the defenders, and their remains should be far more plentiful. We need not repeat the chattering details which accompany these statements. It is enough to be assured that after a rest of no more than five years these bones are again required for active service. We venture to say at once that the interest in long enough, and the disturbance decidedly premature. Only a few years ago these bones condemned to be manure were toiling and aching on behalf of their country, and whether they were those of unspeakable Turk or hardly less unspeakable Cossack, they ought to have been left longer in peace, to have left the cost of valuable chemical ingredients. The time may come when sentimental considerations will be wholly banished, but as yet sentiment is a fact and should be taken account of.—Evening Standard.

FERTILE OF RESOURCE.—Whatever may be thought of the Americans, it cannot be denied that they claim to be "very cute." A story just told of General Grant may be taken as a fair instance in support of this assertion. Presented, when at Constantinople, by the Sultan with a couple of Arab horses, he not a little chagrined to find next day that one of the animals had been spirited away by the palace stable attendants, and that a very wretched, lame, and unsound beast had been sent in its stead. The General was in a difficulty. He could not send a spavined animal to the United States, and yet he had left it behind would have been to offer an insult to the Caliph. An idea struck him; the animal in question happened to be black. So Grant sent for the high official while expressing his enchantment at the beautiful Arabian steeds given him, and hinted that he would unfortunately be unable to take the black one with him, as it so chanced that in America an exceedingly superstitious country, and not at all enlightened, like Turkey—black horses were only used for funerals and were regarded as precursors of ill-luck. The official listened, and at once offered to change the horses, the result being that General Grant took away with him a couple of splendid chargers, and left the miserable black in the Sultan's stables.—Daily Telegraph.

### FARMING IN THE NORTH OF SCOTLAND.

Throughout the whole of the northern counties of Scotland the estimates as to the probable yield of the harvest can never be made with any degree of accuracy until at least a month after those for England and the more southern portions of the United Kingdom. Thus, while the estimates for England were sent out by the various eminent authorities during the first week in August, those for Scotland, which are collected by the *North-Sheriff Journal* yearly since the incorporation with it of the *North-Sheriff*, are not sent out until the last week in that month or the first week in September. These have now been sent out for the year several hundred farmers, and their answers have been published, and we are, therefore, in a position to get a very capital picture of the crops and farming in the northern parts of the country. Here, as in other parts of the United Kingdom, more important than this is the condition of the crops, as did the very capital crops last year. Oats will be in the majority of cases decidedly below an average, and in the higher districts are very late and inferior in quality. Barley promises to be good in quality but bad in quantity, both colour and weight being on all hands declared to be unsatisfactory. And in both these crops the straw is below an average. The turnip crop is very bad, in many cases being below half a crop, and in very many others only that quantity. The hay crop, these are generally favourably reported on, is already exhausted, so that farmers are already driven to seek extraneous aid for the keep of their live stock, the turnips not being as yet ready for use. Potatoes are the only crop that are likely to be an average crop; these are generally reported on as being on both as to bulk and quantity. Thus, though the crops, as a whole, are below average, the very good harvest last year will make the case of agriculturists not so bad as those of their southern brethren. The crops are also much better than in the disastrous year of 1879.

In connection with these harvest reports a large number of figures have been published, bearing on farming and prices, etc., which cannot fail to be of interest to large classes of the community. The first of these figures shows the average price of grain for the past ten years and also that during the past ten years the average prices for oats and barley are slightly higher than during the previous ten years. Thus, the fair price for oats in the years 1872-79 averaged for 1879, 31s. 6d. per quarter, and for the years 1870-79, 31s. 6d. per quarter. During the former period barley averaged 31s. 9d. per quarter, and during the latter, 32s. The detailed figures show greater variation than this, but it is remarkable that two extended periods should show such a remarkable standing. But more important than this is the price of meat, for to the Aberdeenshire and northern farmer the grazing and feeding of cattle is his chief work. Thus, in the chief market of Aberdeenshire prices of best fat cattle per cwt. show that market values have increased during the past ten years. Thus, during the years 1870-79 the average price was £3 7s. 6d. per cwt., while for the years 1872-79 it had increased to £3 19s. 4d. per cwt., or 12s. more than during the previous ten years. So far as the year 1880 is concerned, the average is £3 15s. 6d. per cwt., and the average is £3 10s. The highest price made during the whole 19 years was £4 10s. per cwt., and this prevailed as the top price during 11 consecutive weeks in 1873. These figures by themselves would go to show that the whole of the trade in live stock on less than previous to 1870 could not have done badly. But figures go to show that outgoing expenses have also had a proportionate rise. The first item in which this is observed is that of labour, and this is shown in a table giving the average wages of the men who are employed on a half-acre of arable farm of 280 acres. During the years 1872-79 the average price was 27s. 6d. per year, and during the succeeding ten years (1872-81) this had increased to £100 3s. The winter wages were somewhat lower, but the difference in wages during the past ten years is no less than £50 a year for the regular servants on a farm of this acreage. And between 1860 and 1876 the difference in wages paid was £50 on the one hand, and £100 on the other. The average wages paid to labourers amounted, in 1862, to £146, and in 1880 to £197, or an increase in 19 years of no less than £51. On this farm the farm expenses also show an increase in very important items. Thus the average price of a cow in 1862 was £10, while in 1880 it was £15 6s. 8d., while the average of the nine years following was £21, or as nearly as possible double. These figures are chiefly those paid to blacksmiths and wrights and do not relate to new implements. Then, under the heading of "miscellaneous payments in connection with the farm during the 10 years following 1862, the total amount (£10 16s. 11d.) was spent in 1862, and the highest (£28 4s. 5d.) in 1871, while the average for the ten years (1871-80) was £10 16s. 11d., and the average £20 2s. 6d., or an increase of about £13. Rents, too, must have increased, as the returns for the whole of Scotland show that income tax paid during the years 1870-79 was £20,881,689, and in 1879-80 £27,776,919, or an increase of 28 per cent. Thus it will be seen that, even with the best of prices and yield, the great increase in outgoing expenses is a serious item and one that requires consideration. The whole of the above, taken in spite of foreign competition, prices are not declining, and that it is in other directions that the greater evils are to be feared.

### LONDON GOSSIP.

The weather on Tuesday has been wet, cold, and unsettled, and there is fresh snow on some of the hills. The Queen takes daily drives and walks, regardless of wind and rain. Her Majesty is going for three days to the Glassall Hotel, as soon as there is a prospect of fine weather. The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland have arrived at Alnwick Castle on October, and will remain there till the end of October, when they will probably go to Cannes for the winter for the benefit of the Duchess's health. The Duke and Duchess will entertain Lord and Lady Salisbury, Sir Stafford Northcote, and other persons of "high and leading" position, and will be accompanied by the Newcastle "demonstrations," during which the "stars" will be guests at Ravensworth Castle. Mr. Savile's racing stud will be sold by Messrs. Tattersall, at Newmarket, on Wednesday week, before the races. It includes several valuable horses of great promise, whose value is somewhat diminished by the circumstance that their owner's lamented death renders all their engagements void. The valuable breeding stud at Rufford Abbey will be sold at Doncaster on Wednesday, November 2. This includes the mare, foals, and a number of which the chief is Cremorne, for whom Mr. Savile twice refused French offers of £15,000. A system of trade "boycotting" appears to obtain in Cork at present. Dr. Webster, a Protestant clergyman, boycotted the Catholic priest, and was associated with a building in connection with the Queen's College, in the construction of which wood-work of English manufacture has been used in preference to local carpentry. Canon Hegarty, a Roman Catholic divine, is implicated in the same process because he is supposed to have been the donor of a statue for an altar-piece for one of the city churches, and

thus evinced a want of appreciation of the merits of indigenous art.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* present at the Hanover manoeuvres had an important telegram returned to him, the German Imperial Telegraph Department refusing to let it be forwarded, because it contained some expressions of doubt as to the popularity in Hanover of the Prussian rule. Such is Bismarckian liberty! In the Western Highlands, at Ballachulish and on Loch Leven, the weather during the last fortnight has been magnificent—hot and bright, enabling both workers and idlers to be out all day. This is very different to the reports from Switzerland, where rain and snow seem to rule supreme. Still, people will not be so slow to abandon the idea of a tour to the West.

We hear that Sir William Knollys will certainly resign his office as Black Rod before Parliament meets, the step being rendered necessary by his very infirm health. This is, perhaps, the most desirable permanent post in the gift of the Sovereign, and of course will go to the most eligible candidate. Mr. Erskine, of Cardross, Lord Hertford's son-in-law, who already holds a subordinate place in the House of Lords; Mr. Ponsonby-Fane, of the Lord Chamberlain's Office, and Sir Dighton Probyn, the Prince of Wales's Controller, are the favourites; but probably Sir Henry Ponsonby would get the place, if he desired to exchange the weary and thankless work of a Sovereign's private secretary for an easy and well-paid berth. This office, up to a very recent date, was worth some £7,000 a year, there being then large arrears, but a regular salary (£2,000, I think) is now the figure, besides an excellent house.

Mr. Gladstone is going to pay several visits in Scotland, but he has no intention of giving a series of addresses, as he has been so long in the habit of doing. He will act upon the intimation made by Mr. Bright to the inhabitants of Bovey Tracey:—"My friends will best show their friendship by abstaining from demonstration of any kind;" for after such a long period of incessant labour and of endless trouble and anxiety, Mr. Gladstone needs rest and quiet, and his real friends will do their best to spare him either letters or addresses, which, however flattering and satisfactory, are, under present circumstances, unseasonable.

A number of the pupils at Beaumont, the school near Windsor, have been staying at Lifford for several weeks, accompanied by a *posse* of Fathers. Among them is the son of Don Carlos, and it was in order to visit the boy that the Spanish Pretender stayed down to Lifford last week. He only stayed two days, one of which was occupied in a fishing excursion in the Channel. The party had intended to visit Lundy, but abandoned the project, the weather being unfavourable.

There have been an unprecedented number of tourists in Cornwall this autumn, and new hotels at Lizard and at Land's End are about to be built. Nothing can exceed the grandeur of the Cornish coast—both north and south—but the heat is intense during the four summer months, and there is a general absence of shade; moreover the hotels are then overcrowded, leading, and uncomfortable. By far the best months for Cornwall are April and October, and between Boscawen and Tintal, Lizard, and the Land's End district a few weeks might be very pleasantly passed by anyone wanting a holiday of a few days. It is to be hoped that no more will be heard of a project for making things pleasant to tourists by easing (i.e. utterly spoiling) the path to the famous Logan rock.

### COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BALMORAL, Wednesday. The Queen yesterday morning drove with the Duchess of Connaught to Aberdeenshire, and the Duchess of Edinburgh to the Glassall Hotel. The Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke of Connaught went with the Prince of Wales to a deer drive in the woods of Birkhall. Prince Leopold walked with the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Albemarle, and Lord Carlisle to the Castle yesterday.

At the Roman Catholic Church, St. Mary of the Angels, Westmoreland-place, Bayswater, on Wednesday, was celebrated the marriage of Lord Camoys with Miss Carew, second daughter of Mr. Robert Russell Carew, of Carpenders Park, Watford, in consequence of the death of his only son, the late Lord Camoys. The bride was limited to the immediate relatives of both families, among whom were Julia, Countess of Jersey, and Mr. Branding, Captain and Mrs. Peel, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Peel, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Carew, Colonel and Mrs. Russell. The Hon. Mrs. Stonor, mother of the bridegroom, who has not recovered from the shock of her husband's death, was unable to be present. Lord Camoys arrived at the church, attended by the Hon. Henry St. John, his brother, as best man. The bride wore a point à l'Aigle, the tulle and plastron being embroidered in pearl and silver beads; and over a wreath of natural orange flowers was a tulle veil, fastened by diamonds. Her ornaments were pearls and diamonds. She was attended by two bridesmaids—namely, the Hon. Julia Stonor, sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Sladen, niece of the bride. The bridesmaids wore dresses of white mousseline de soie and lace over lilac slips, the bodices and sleeves being of satin, lilac and lacy Tuscany hats, lined with lilac and ornamented with roses, and both carried bouquets of beautiful roses. Both ladies wore a brooch, the gift of Lord Camoys, with the bride and bridegroom's initials in diamonds and pearls, surrounded by coronet and pearls. In the absence of the Hon. and Right Rev. Monsignor Stonor, who is abroad, the ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. Stone, private chaplain to Lord Camoys. After breakfast at Mr. and Mrs. Russell Carew's residence, at Lancaster Gate, the bride and bridegroom paid a visit to the Lord Camoys and bride paid a visit to the Audley-street, before starting for Bourneville for their honeymoon. The bride's travelling dress was composed of myrtle velvet, with jabot and revers of point d'Alençon, and a Tuscany bouquet, trimmed with myrtle velvet, and wreath of poppies under the brim.

The death is announced of General Lord Airey, at the residence of Lieutenant-General Sir Garnet Wolsey, Bart., The Grange, Leatherhead. The deceased general, who was 78 years of age, entered the army in March, 1821; became captain in October, 1825; major, 1831; lieutenant-colonel, 1838; and colonel in 1851. In 1851 he obtained the rank of major-general, and became full general in 1871. Lord Airey served throughout the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5, first in command of a brigade and afterwards from the disembarkation in the Crimea as Quartermaster-General, and was present at the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, and the siege of Sebastopol. From 1857 to 1865 he served as Quartermaster-General at the Horse Guards, in which year he was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Gibraltar. In 1870 he came back to the Horse Guards as Adjutant-General, and discharged the duties of that office until the end of October, 1876, when he retired, and was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Airey, of Killingworth. He married in 1838 his cousin, the Hon. Harriett Mary Everard Talbot, eldest daughter of Lord Talbot of Malahide, by whom he has one surviving daughter. Lord Airey was the son of the late Lieutenant-General Sir George Airey, of Killingworth, and was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne in April, 1803. In his younger days he acted as aide-de-camp to the Governor of the Ionian Isles and

to the Governor-General of North America, and at the time of the breaking out of the war with Russia he held the post of Assistant-Quartermaster-General at the Horse Guards.

The death is also announced of Viscount Bangor, at Brighton. The deceased Edward Ward, Viscount Bangor and Baron Bangor, of Castle Ward, county Down, in the peerage of Ireland, and an Irish representative peer, elected in 1851, was the eldest of the five sons of Edward Southwell, third viscount, by his wife, the Hon. Harriet Margaret Maxwell, second daughter of Henry, sixth Lord Farnham, and was born 23d of February, 1827. He succeeded to the title 1st of August, 1837. The late peer was unmarried, and was a Conservative in politics. By his death his elder brother, Captain Hon. Henry William Crosbie Ward, succeeds to the viscounty. The present peer was born 26th of July, 1828, and married, first, 6th of December, 1841, Mary, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Henry King, who died in August, 1869; and secondly, 8th of April, 1874, Elizabeth, only surviving daughter of the late Mr. Hugh Eccles, of Croanore, county Wicklow. He was formerly in the 43d Foot, but retired from the army in 1855.

### THE LANCASHIRE COTTON TRADE.

A Manchester correspondent, writing on Wednesday, says: "The decision of the spinners to close their mills for a week has been the chief topic of conversation on 'Change to-day, and the unanimity of the employers is regarded as a hopeful sign that the remedy, though a severe one, will be adopted. Already it is pointed out that the likelihood of a stoppage has begun to affect the Liverpool market in greatly diminishing the sale, and to-morrow there is every probability that the transactions on the Liverpool flags will be on a still more restricted scale. Since the meeting held here yesterday many more firms have sent in their acquiescence in the course adopted, and have stated their willingness to join in closing their mills for the period agreed upon. In fact, the remedy suggested is felt to be as applicable to the case. The figures read at the Manchester meeting hardly represented the opinion of the spinners fairly, and in order that there may be no misapprehension as to their real meaning, it may be well to explain how they were made up. There is a Central Association of Cotton Spinners, which has headquarters at Manchester, and of which spinners from all parts of Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire, and Derbyshire are members. In addition to this there are in certain districts local associations allied to the Central, and acting in concert with the latter. The general body of the representatives. But there are also important districts, such as Rochdale, Todmorden, New Mills, and others, which have no local association, and the spinners in the localities are in no way under the influence of the Central Association. At the meeting yesterday nearly all the District Associations had sent in their returns, and it was upon these that the decision to stop for six days was practically based. Since then, as already stated, however, a considerable number of individual firms have forwarded to the Secretary their acquiescence in the determination to fall in with the terms of the resolution, and to stop their mills for a week. The figures which were reported by the Secretary at the meeting were really of very great significance, and it is to be hoped that they will be dealt with spinners of all descriptions of cotton, including waste Egyptian, as well as those firms who only use American; but as it is American cotton alone which is affected by the operations of the Liverpool syndicate of speculators, it follows that only those firms which spin American cotton are directly interested in the question of stopping the mills. Taking these, therefore, into account by themselves, and adding the returns received subsequent to the meeting, it is estimated that fully seven-eighths of the firms in the district covered by the Association have already agreed to a stoppage for a week. Under these circumstances it is almost certain that the movement will become a success. There will, therefore, be a large number of mills standing idle in order to defeat the operations of the Liverpool syndicate who took advantage of the low rates in May last to purchase all the cotton which could be shipped from American ports to arrive in England in August and September. If this can be done, then, after the end of the present month, things may be expected to settle down to their ordinary course. The pect to represent the present is between the brokers and the spinners, and the strongest, of course, will succeed.

### FIRE IN A WELSH COLLIERY.

A great fire broke out on Wednesday at Pentre Colliery, Ystrad, Glamorganshire. The neighbourhood of the pit is very populous, a large number of cottages adjoin the colliery, and the disaster spread rapidly, brought to the vicinity immense numbers of colliers and women anxious to know the worst. The greatest excitement prevailed, and as a precautionary measure the county police at Pontypridd were sent to the pit to keep the peace, and these were soon on the spot. The medical men of the locality also repaired to the pit. The conflagration broke out about half-past four o'clock this afternoon, and exaggerated rumours soon went abroad, some to the effect that as many as one thousand men were below at the time of the occurrence. It was reported that four hundred men were in the pit, but the rumour through the valley increased this to as many as one thousand. The output of the colliery, which belongs to Messrs. Cory, coal exporters, Cardiff, is considerable, there being a great demand from all parts of the world for the class of steam coal that is worked here. The Rhondda Valley coals are valued for their gaseous qualities, but the same fact tends to render them dangerous to a great extent, and disasters have from time to time occurred in the mines of the locality and on board ships laden with coal from the neighbourhood. The colliery has three shafts, which is one in excess of the requirements of the Act of Parliament, and the engines are of the late type, and are known to be very safe. The fire broke out in use for haulage, where the fire broke out in use for haulage. The last of the three shafts was sunk several years ago, at the time of a previous explosion. The colliery is at present ventilated by a fan. The day lamp is used, and no blasting is permitted. The number of men employed is 500, and at the time at which the fire commenced about 100 were below.

### THE ST. LEGER.

Splendid weather greeted the early visitors to Doncaster on Wednesday morning, and the long street leading from the centre of the town to the moor was crowded from an early hour, and the second race was over. Then the mob on the racecourse was seen to be quite up to average, and the sensational doing over the St. Leger in the different rings were provocative of more than one surprise, the overthrow of Exeter for the Queen's Plate, and the Eastern Empire, and the good performance in the opening scramble, being followed by a most exciting dead heat for the Milton Stakes. Next came the driving back of Iroquois to 100 to 30 for the St. Leger, and finally the triumph of the most heavily-peppered favourite, the Queen's Plate, over the Eastern Empire, and the good performance in the opening scramble, being followed by a most exciting dead heat for the Milton Stakes. 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**PRICE 40 CENTIMES**

Rev. William Arthur presiding. Dr. McDonald, of Toronto, read a paper on "The Maintenance of Home Missions among the Most Degraded Classes." He said that the question was one of the most important character to the Church. The work of the missionaries of the London City Mission during the last year included the conversion of 2,500 drunkards, 500 fallen women, the giving of three million visits, and the distribution of 17,000 Bibles and four millions of tracts. In New York there were at one time 500,000 destitute children, but the work of the











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Great Britain.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 20—21, 1881.

THE LATE PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

We claim to stand side by side with our brothers across the Atlantic on this sad occasion, to feel all they feel, to suppress all they would rather suppress, and understand and share every emotion through which they are passing. On this side of the ocean, as on the other, the rise and fall in the bulwarks of hope have been scanned with constant anxiety and affectionate concern. Whether it was our business or not, we have made it our business. Grief is of no nationality, but ties of blood and kindred can set up a common current of sorrow; and it is only on occasions like the present that the people of the two countries learn how closely allied and how intimately related they really are. In reading of the impression created by the President's death in the Justice Room of the Mansion House, or in the Exchange, and on the Quays of New York, we find ourselves unable to say, "The Americans are like ourselves," but we are reminded of the fact that a common gloom has descended upon the two communities by a lamentable occurrence which is felt to be the sad property of both. Even in the moment of consternation and anguish, there are many whose thoughts will turn to the worthless criminal who has been awaiting in confinement the result of his dastardly but unhappily successful stroke. Charles Guiteau, the murderer of Garfield, still lives. But none can doubt what must shortly be his doom. The Americans are like ourselves in their abiding people, and the numerous miscreant may count upon punishment being inflicted upon him in due form and with all the solemn accompaniments of law. It is doubtless not an unnatural nor an uncharitable sentiment which prompts many people to be dissatisfied with the slow, stately, and almost merciful procedure by which a criminal of this order is finally handed over to justice. But it is the very essence, as it is the mission, of society to temper to a certain extent the wild and immediate craving for revenge evoked by a cowardly or cruel action. Men—civilised men—have, so to speak, to confine their feelings, so that their most just and manly instincts may not overflow the chastening restraints of social organisation. There is no fear lest any misplaced or maulin cry should be raised in America on behalf of Guiteau. The measure of the man has long been taken. Such a criminal is the worst enemy of the society in which he moves; for, feeble as he may be for good of any kind, he wields an almost limitless power of working evil; and on this occasion the deplorable capacity has been exercised to striking effect. All that society can do under such circumstances is to preserve its stern composure and steadfast self-reliance, without abating one iota of its determination to stigmatise such atrocious deeds, and by terrible warnings to do everything in its power to prevent their repetition. It seems a satire on the organisation of things that the death of a man like President Garfield and the life of such a creature as Guiteau should be mentioned in the same breath or associated in the same sentence. But it is part of the great mystery of existence that life, the life of the very best and bravest amongst us, is at the mercy of the worst and most craven. Once he has been dismissed from the world he has injured and saddened, Guiteau may be forgotten. Garfield will long linger in men's memories as a worthy citizen who, humanly speaking, deserved a better destiny.—Standard.

The Pall Mall Gazette observes:—There is something peculiarly touching in the human interest that has been excited by President Garfield's illness and death. It is not a year ago that his name was the rallying cry of a great political party in the fierce and protracted strife of a Presidential election. If it excited the enthusiasm of the Republicans, it excited not the less the hostility of the Democrats, and for months the electoral battle raged around his person. After the battle was over, and "Garfield" became the symbol both of Republican victory and of Democratic defeat, a quarrel between Mr. Conkling and Mr. Blaine as to the distribution of patronage exposed the President to the vituperation of a section of his own supporters much more rancorous than that to which he was subjected by the Democrats in the election. But as soon as Guiteau's shot was fired all the recriminations and accusations of party passion died away; and from the Bay State to the Golden Gate reigned a profound calm, broken only by anxious inquiries after the President's health and fervent prayers for his recovery. It was no longer the official, the politician, or the President on whom all eyes were fixed: it was the man. The human interest overshadowed all others, and the domesticities of White House became not merely for a moment but for weeks and months the subjects of more eager interest than the fate of Ministries. It was Mr. Garfield, the husband and the father, far more than General Garfield, the President, whose fate interested the people; and seldom have the deep and strong domestic instincts of the American nation been more strikingly displayed. The simple manliness of his character and the homely virtues which pre-eminently distinguished him made him one of the best types of President manhood. If we cannot say of President Garfield as was said of Abraham Lincoln

that he reminds us of Plutarch's men, he none the less represented the fine flower of American citizenship. Much as we regret his untimely end, and much as mankind must execrate the crime which laid him low, the incident is one which will probably contribute more to the stability and unity of the Republic than anything that could have been effected by his Administration. Another tie of strong human interest has linked the States to the political centre of the Union, another hallowed memory has been added to the historical inheritance of the Republic; and the ideal of American citizenship will be purified and elevated by the thought of the simplicity, devotion, and patriotism of President Garfield.

The St. James's Gazette says:—The simple and patient courage with which President Garfield has faced death has been of no avail. The slayer has been long about his work, but he has done it as effectively as though his shot had been at once fatal. Yet it may be that if the political assassin realised the conditions which will often accompany his success, he would be a little less ready with his weapon. His imagination pictures only the stroke of the knife, the explosion of the pistol or the bomb, and a world at once relieved of a tyrant. If his vision had taken in, as with the Czar, the sharp torture of the minutes or hours while death is coming but not come, or, as with the President, the weeks of wasting illness and hope deferred only to be destroyed by a momentary compassion might have made his hand less steady and his aim less sure. In the American case the motive of the assassin, though it was potent enough to make him compass the President's death, could hardly have sustained him in the infliction of the long suffering that in the event his act has caused. There is a price which even Guiteau might have thought too high to pay for bettering the prospects of Stalwarts or Hard Shells. As it is that price has been exacted without perhaps his intending it. He meant only to kill—to anticipate the inevitable end by a few years. What he has done is to cause agony that need never have been undergone; and if the abject terror in which he has lived for some time past leaves him conscious enough to feel remorse, he may now wish that he had left the Stalwarts to work out their ends by the familiar weapons of electoral and legislative corruption. It is fortunate that Guiteau did not make his escape to England. There can be little question that had he done so popular feeling on both sides of the Atlantic would have compelled the Government to give him up. It is a common mistake that extradition treaties forbid the Government of a State in which a political exile is living to give him up to the Government which he has offended. All that they really do is to bind the parties to the treaty to give up non-political offenders. Their action as regards political offenders is in no way restrained by the treaty. So far as that goes he can surrender him if they choose or allow him to remain if they choose. They have expressly limited their liberty as regards ordinary murderers, but as regards political murderers they have merely stipulated that their liberty shall not be affected by the limitations to which they have submitted as regards others. If Guiteau had made his escape to England a demand for his extradition would probably have been made by the United States, and general considerations of convenience might not have been strong enough to sustain this Government in resisting it.

Patriotism, remarks the Daily News, does not admit of a rival, and there is no trace in General Garfield's history of his ever having suffered any earthly consideration to interfere with his absolute fidelity to the country which so amply recognised his merits. In 1877 he gave up the seat in the Senate which he might unquestionably have secured at the personal request of Mr. Hayes, who felt unwilling to lose his services as a supporter of the Administration in the House of Representatives. Thus, though General Garfield was elected senator for Ohio just before his nomination as Republican candidate for the Presidency, he never took his seat in the body where his great and varied attainments might have been better appreciated than elsewhere. For the late President was a scholar and a cultivated man. In the course of his honourable life of indefatigable labour he had found leisure, as busy people so often do, to become acquainted with ancient as well as modern literature. It would be absurd of course to compare him in this respect with the accomplished man of letters who occupies the post of American Minister to the English Court. But it is well known that the really great man whom the United States have just lost did not confine his interests within the limits of his own age and country, large as was the work which he did in the one, and complete as was the devotion which he paid to the other.

The Daily Telegraph declares there was no potentate upon earth, on whom envy and hatred had less cause to fix malignant eyes; but President Garfield has shared the fate of the Emperor Alexander, and, if it be true that "the same apprehension and anxiety cannot be excluded from the portion of Presidents. It is certain that our lot is cast at present in times defamed by men wicked and lawless almost beyond any record in history. Public turmoil re-echoes in private malignity; an age of wars breeds a spawn of murderers. 'Vast and violent ambitions' threaten the security of European all sides.

SUPPOSED LOSS OF THE "JEANNETTE."—The following telegram has been received at the London office of the New York Herald:—"Yokohama, Sept. 19, 1881.—U.S.S. Rodgers, St. Laurence Bay, August 18, 1881. Reached here to-day, all well. Met Russian corvette Strelchok, Captain Deloviron, who said that yesterday he saw the officers of the American whaler B. H. Hardy, who informed him of the wreck of the Vigilance, found by natives near Sordze Kamen this spring, recognised by reindeer antlers as figurehead. Four men were found dead in the forecastle. Esquimaux at Point Barrow say they saw four white men going towards Mackenzie River this spring, and found where they had made snow huts to live during the winter. Saw dead men in the huts. Also saw tracks of sledges with traces of men's footprints. Whaler supposed they were survivors of Jeannette. Without knowing what caused the impression, this seems improbable. More likely they are men from missing whalers. The Rodgers and Strelchok start early tomorrow morning for the Arctic to investigate these rumours. Expect to send more authentic news before close of summer. The B. H. Hardy was on board captain and two men from American whaler Edwin Webster, wrecked this summer near Point Barrow."

## THE ACTION AGAINST MR. NEWDIGATE.

Frivolous persons will feel some regret at the dismissal of the charge against Mr. Newdigate. Mr. Vaughan is no doubt right in his law, but the prospect of seeing the member for North Warwickshire in a criminal dock possessed attractions for some minds, especially as there was not the slightest chance of any serious mischief being done him. So zealous a stickler for obsolete theories and practices might have been consoled under a heavier censure by the privilege of being indicted under a statute of Richard II. Should Mr. Bradlaugh persist, as he is wont to do, in pressing his point to the utmost possible length, and send a bill before a grand jury, Mr. Newdigate will, so far as the researches of the most learned of police magistrates have extended, enjoy the singular distinction of being the first person indicted under an Act of the fourteenth century. It is not improbable that he would also be the last. The crime of maintaining a house as a den for the commission of offences is as dead as Julius Caesar, or scandalum magnatum. Indeed, it appears to have been stillborn. If it was ever really intended to create such an offence, the act aimed at was probably "rural" and not "curial" maintenance, the outrages of hired ruffians and not the freaks of gentlemen who like to be common informers by deputy. That a medieval baron should employ his retainers to assault those who held the same land as he, was a convenient. It mattered nothing to Mr. Bradlaugh who it was that recovered the penalty assigned for voting in the House of Commons without taking the oath of allegiance. Maintenance as forming in certain circumstances the ground of a civil action is another matter. If Mr. Newdigate had employed a man of straw to sue Mr. Bradlaugh, the defendant had been able to recover his costs from the nominal plaintiff, it would have been only fair that he should have received them in the form of damages from Mr. Newdigate. The case may possibly yet arise, but in the meantime Mr. Bradlaugh will act more prudently if he does not weaken a law which is a resort to technicalities which are more than "something musty."—Daily News.

## ENGLISH FEELING ON THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

At the meeting of the Methodist Ecumenical Conference on Tuesday morning, the Rev. J. H. Jenkins, ex-president of the conference, moved the following resolution:—"That this Ecumenical Conference, assembled on the last day of session, do solemnly and devoutly pray for the recovery of the President of the United States, and express its profound sympathy with the American nation, and in particular with Mrs. Garfield, in this great sorrowful bereavement."

The mover of the resolution remarked that on the first day of the Conference members of it sent across the Atlantic a message to the wife of the late President of the United States, expressing their deep sympathy with her trouble and a fervent hope that her husband might speedily recover. On this, the last day of the Conference, he was going to move that a message be sent to the widow of him whom God in His providence had taken away. Nothing melted his sorrow and this deep sorrow would, he was sure, be shared by all American and English nations. The Rev. Dr. Douglas, of Canada, seconded the resolution which was passed in deep silence.

The news created universal feeling of regret in Britain. The flag on all public buildings and at many private establishments were flying half-mast. Flags were hoisted half-mast high on all the public buildings and on many private establishments at London. Crowds of persons gathered round the residence of the President's death posted up at the newspaper offices, and expressions of regret were general.

At Cardiff, it is stated there was a "general expression of sorrow at the melancholy ending of the President's career." The flags on various buildings, both English and American, were at half-mast. At Kidderminster, the Mayor, on receiving the news, at once ordered the corporation flag to be hoisted half-mast, and in accordance with the Corporation gave instructions for a knell to be rung on the Cathedral bells, which announced the sad event to the citizens, while the national flag at the town hall has been hoisted at half-mast.

At Bolton flags were hoisted half-mast from all the public buildings for respect of President Garfield. A Glasgow correspondent writes:—"The death of President Garfield has created a profound feeling of sorrow in all classes. It is the only topic of conversation in the Royal Exchange. The flags upon the hotels, leading warehouses, and public buildings, and of the great American liners in the harbour are half-mast high."

At Cork and Queenstown the news of the death of President Garfield produced a deep feeling of regret and sympathy. The flags of the different consulates had flags half-mast high. The Royal Cork Yacht Club and most of the ships in the harbour paid similar marks of respect.

## AT A FRENCH WATERING-PLACE.

French people may well forgive their consuming passion for sea-bathing. It is, indeed, a proof of their practical minds. They come for it especially, and they are right in trying to do as much of it as they can. The sea, in its condition, rough or smooth, and the hour of the tide, is the first and last consideration with all. The hour of "pleine mer" is chalked up in prominent characters on several places. High-tide is the favourite bathing-hour, partly on account of the spectators, who enjoy the sight from the beach, partly for the convenience of bathers, who will walk down a long street draped in white towelling, but dislike trudging half a mile further across the yellow sands to the distant sea. Bathing time is naturally the hour of grand parade, and the sight is so amusing, even to a prudish Briton with the fear of Mrs. Grundy before his eyes, that we are bound to admit that they order these matters better in France than with us. Man nor woman was not intended to take his or her pleasure solitary and alone. Sea-bathing is essentially a social performance, to be enjoyed best gregariously. What livelier joy than to

dash into the revivifying element with a fair companion, to breast the rolling waves side by side, and strike out together with full stroke in the deep water? The clinging dress must be such as to be becoming to the rosiest matron, whose ample contours are trolled fortissimo; and yet the good soul looks thoroughly domestic, as surrounded by her brood, or hand in hand with her corpulent husband, she wades gravely ankle-deep into the breakers, and performs her ablutions by splashing the waters like a grampus at play. The delights of this amphibious exercise do not end with the bath. They are to be tasted for hours afterwards in the bustling cessation of superabundant health, in the first English seaside which makes a jest of the most marvellous meals. The seaside déjeuner is a tremendous feast. Crevettes, large and red, are followed by moules (mussels), hot, à la marinière; then comes (sand-seals), or, alternatively, smelt, or langoustes à la remoulade; then come a large slice of partridge pâté, a plain cutlet, or pommes sautées, a morsel of Pont l'Évêque cheese—a Normandy delicacy—with fruit at discretion, and a demi-tasse to finish all. These, with a post-prandial cigarette, and an objectless lounge to aid digestion, suffice to pass the time agreeably until the second bathing-hour arrives.

Although a diurnal dip, generally twice repeated, is the principal attraction of the French seaside, the regular habitué gets much more fun out of the sea. It is his great, and almost his only, source of amusement. When the tide does not serve for bathing, it does for fishing; and Moussois is a mighty time spent in the pursuit of the pichette. If he cannot turn out with his whole family to hunt bare-knee'd for big shrimps with nets of various sorts, he will try the sands for quilles—the eels already mentioned—or he will dash the lines off with gill-nets, or deep-sea fish. When disappointed at the "bag," fishing is surrendered for the more harmless employment of digging in the sand. A French artemisias is commonly the slave of his own offspring, ready to fetch and carry and sacrifice himself for them to any extent. Not the least of his delights is to wield the tiny spade of his children, and assist them in the construction of sand castles and deep pools to imprison the retreating tide. 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THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA'S  
TOUR.

The following despatch has been received from dated Calgary, N.W. Territory, Sept. 20:-

Lord Lorens arrived here yesterday, after 10 days' continuous travel from Edmonton.

Any halt was rendered impossible by the difficulties of transport; seven horses gave out and were abandoned. The course was south-westerly, the only points marked on the map being Sounding Lake, Red Deer River and Blackfoot Crossing, on the bend of the river.

The course traversed was rolling, open prairie, thickly timbered with wood or scrub. About one-fourth seemed suited for agriculture, and three-fourths were certainly suited for stock-raising. The latter fact was proved by abundant traces of buffalo, of which there were formerly vast herds in this country. They have now almost died out.

appeared. We saw only two small herds.

school terms. Long holidays are, no doubt, a great advantage to the young, but they must serve fair consideration; but in what trade or profession can three or four months' relaxation be secured, whilst full pay is regularly going on?

There are very few dwellers in cities who have not at some time in their lives had ample cause to repent of arousing the wrath of the street gamins. A well-known young artist, while recently accompanying two ladies to a public garden, encountered a crowd of ragged, tattered urchins, who clamoured for him to walk to such an extent in their play, that it was difficult to pass them. Irritated by the obstruction, the gentleman remarked to his companions that they must have met the whole gang of school boys, who, in the morning, of the little rascals overheard the observation and called out to his companions:—

Oh! I say! what d'yr think! he says we're ragged school. Hum! ragged as we are! What we're just go along with him. Come on, chaps, let's all go promenade with our friend. Oh, my! ain't they sweet! *chaps!* Ain't they got 'em on! Oh, I say! just look at 'is clothes; *hain't* he got a swaggin' lot of 'em on! Oh, my! ain't they sweet!

The tiny scamps were as good as the word, and they followed the trio to the very

much to reward the enterprise of the buyers. The only foal that was not sold was a grey, named *Belmont*, purchased by Mr. Randolph Stewart, and next to these two came *Eve*, by Bredalbane—*Armadale*, purchased by Mr. Maltzahn paid 800 guineas; *Empire*, by *Belmont*, purchased by Mr. Stewart gave 760 guineas; *Crimson*, by Newminster—*Margery* Daw, for whom *Baron Maltzahn* gave 730 guineas; and *Phoebe* and *Blair Athol*, by *Blair Athol*—*Phoebe*, purchased by the same gentleman, gave 700 guineas. The highest price of the foals was a daughter of *Blair Athol* and *Jocosa*, for whom Mr. Hummer Webster paid 400 guineas to sell again; this being a striking contrast with the bidding for the last *Colman* Stakes, when a yearling of the same name was sold for 1,100 guineas for one of the foals. Two or three other foals brought about 300 guineas; but the majority of these were below their value, so that the demand for young stock is slack now.

The second day of the Colman sale was not favoured with such fine weather as on the opening afternoon, but despite this fact, the

The following despatch has been received dated Calgary, N.W. Territory, Sept. 20:—  
Lord Lorens arrived here yesterday, after 14 days' travel, and was met by the staff of the post. A halt was rendered impossible by the difficulties of transport; seven horses gave out and were abandoned. The course was about south-westerly, the only points marked on the map being Sounding Lake, Red Deer River and Blackfoot Crossing, on the bend of the river. The country traversed was rolling prairie, thickly covered with brush-wood or scrub. About one-fourth seemed suited for agriculture, and three-fourths were certainly suited for stock-raising. The latter fact was proved by abundant traces of buffalo, of which there were formerly vast herds in this country. They have now almost disappeared. We saw only two small herds.



**Branch Offices:—LONDON, 168, STRAND; NICE, 15, QUAI MASSÉNA.**

**INDIAN REWARDS AND PENSIONS.**—The Secretary of State for India in Council, on the recommendation of the Viceroy of India and the Indian military authorities, has granted a number of permanent pensions and gratuities to those natives who have been brought to notice as having rendered valuable service to the imperial cause during the late campaign in Afghanistan. Among those selected for recognition are Muhammad Akbar Khan, District Superintendent of Police, for services rendered as a permanent political officer in the Khyber, a life pension of Rs. 1,500; Newab Sir Khwaja Muhammad Khan, K.C.S.I., Knattack, a remission of Rs. 2,000 per annum of his tribute of Rs. 20,000, and to his son Muhammad Jaffer



the chestnut gelding, well up at banking and racing, and he became the property of Mr. Green, at 280 guineas. Another fancied one was Gumbydew, a chestnut gelding, by the same sire, but a worse horse with any amount of power and calculated to carry a heavy weight over stiff country. This long-legged gelding was "bought down" at 300 guineas by Mr. Theobald, a good judge of horseflesh. Sphinx, a bay mare, by Lothario, fetched her full value at 200 guineas, and most of the other lots could not be sold for less than 100 guineas. The sacrifices, taken together, amounted to 1,500 guineas, and a perfect demon at water jumps, went to Mr. Guest for 220 guineas. The same gentleman acquired a useful and fine looking animal in Vair, a grey, beautifully marked, and the very "spit of a charger, at 150



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NICE:—15, QUAI MASSÉNA.

## Great Britain.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 24-25, 1881.

### THE LATE PRESIDENT.

By a natural and creditable impulse Americans of all parties have during the President's illness become more and more cordial in their appreciation of his considerable merits; and a large share of popular sympathy has been extended to Mrs. Garfield, who seems to deserve all the praise which her devotion to her husband has earned. The universal sympathy and consideration which has been shown to the President during his prolonged sufferings does honour to the feelings of his countrymen. Much official and general inconvenience must have arisen from the suspension of the executive functions for between two and three months. There would have been no difficulty in devising means for temporarily supplying the place of the President, and probably it might have become necessary, if the illness had lasted much longer, to recognise his present successor as his deputy; but the Cabinet, with the full approval of the country, determined to do nothing which might possibly throw impediments in the way of the President's recovery. It was known that he continued to take an active interest in public business, and an invalid might probably have been depressed by the knowledge that it had been thought necessary to provide for a long suspension of his official activity. In the same spirit in which the spectators remained silent at the stations which he passed between Washington and Longbranch, the entire nation acquiesced in the expediency of postponing every other interest to the consideration of the means by which his recovery might be best promoted. The genuine sympathy which was manifested in foreign countries, and especially in England—and to which, with characteristic good feeling, the Queen has given expression by ordering a Court mourning—appears to have received due recognition from a people which was thoroughly in earnest. It fortunately happened that during the forced retirement of the President, no political question of importance either at home or abroad required immediate attention. The President had the satisfaction of knowing that the country was in full enjoyment of unprecedented prosperity, and that, even if Congress had been sitting, there was no urgent need of legislation. No other great community has the good fortune to be equally independent of Governments and of representative assemblies.—*Saturday Review.*

General Garfield, the *Spectator* remarks, was unknown here before his wound, except as a man who had risen from nothing, and who wished that public debts should be paid; but before he died, it was recognised that the Union had elected a second President of the Lincoln type, a strong man with a conscience and a will; a man with a character firm and serious, though lit up by flashes of that humour, half-kindly and half-grim, which marks the best men of the West. Englishmen read with twitting lips how the President had asked, after one of his lapses, "How many more stations am I to stop?"—leaving the terminus an opening question—and how he had written that he must, in all acts, have first the approbation of James A. Garfield, for to eat, and drink, and sleep all through life with a man you disapproved was unendurable. It is strange that it should be so, for no English statesman has ever been in the least that kind of man; but it is so. Englishmen recognise and prefer the Lincoln type as clearly as their kinsmen do, and have more loyalty for a Lincoln or Garfield than for an English President like Gladstone, or a successful soldier like Grant—one more proof, among many, of the ultimate identity of the two peoples. The duration of the fight with death gave time for knowledge to grow, till the country papers were full of biographies and stories, till men on railways, when they saw the President was getting on, and till even the cast-iron rigidity of the English Liturgy was made in hundreds of churches to give way to a prayer for an American labourer who had become the President. Americans may not understand how much that signifies, but the public prayer for a foreign ruler, offered in so many parishes last Sunday—and how absurd the word "foreign" looks in the Liturgy in the history of the English Church. English feeling, so often in such cases conventional, is in this case true. It is too early yet to decide how this great misfortune will affect the politics of the Union. Perhaps the effect will be far less than is, in the excitement of the moment, expected. The general political system of the United States is too firmly poised for any individual loss to shake it, else Mr. Lincoln's death would have produced ruinous consequences; and it is vain to construct the idea of a President from the reality of a Vice-President, as to deduce a King from an heir Apparent.

### THE LAND AGITATION IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

The *Saturday Review* remarks that the revolutionary action of the Land League Convention in Dublin might be expected to discourage the agitation against landed property in Great Britain; but combined cupidity and pedantry are still active in urging the application in a peaceable country of the doctrines which have pro-

duced the present anarchy in Ireland. Journalists who support the purely selfish pretensions of discontented farmers frequently repeat the Jacobinical cant of invidious contrasts between owners who are supposed to be living in luxury and the hard-working cultivators of the soil. The same argument may be more plausibly used against the possessors of any other kind of property. If the acquisition and hereditary transmission of wealth is not to be tolerated, it is idle to denounce, as a special abuse, the least profitable mode of investment. It is as lawful to purchase the right of receiving rent as to become a national creditor, or a holder of shares or debentures in any commercial undertaking. It is conceivable, though not probable, that the Legislature might be justified in effecting a compulsory purchase of the rights of any kind of capitalists; but the Farmers' Alliance and the Aberdeenshire agitators propose to transfer, without compensation, to another class of the community the property which is vested in the present owners of land.

The *Spectator*, assuming that at the beginning of any extensive agitation, the facts are partly obscured by talk about them, explains the position in which we really are with regard to the present land agitation. Under the circumstances in which they find themselves, landlords and tenants alike turn, as every distressed tenant turns, to Parliament, to see if no relief can be afforded by legislation; and as they between them control all the counties and many of the rural boroughs, they think themselves sure of a hearing. So they are, as all who remember the wild legislative stampede over the cattle plague will acknowledge; but, unfortunately for themselves, at this point they part company, splitting into two parties, all considerable enough to attract public attention, and some public support. These are, the party of protection, the party of readjusted taxation, the party of tenant-right, and the party of free trade in land. The various schemes are not inconsistent; but the latter three may yet, in the hands of moderate men, who forget neither common sense nor the Eighth Commandment—a datum which in England will have to be reckoned with—be combined into an irresistible stream of opinion. At present, however, the stream is divided, much of it flowing into the protectionist morass, where the water is lost, and a little into the socialist pit, to which there is no bottom.

The *Economist* points out that if agriculture has not of late been profitable for any one concerned in it, the losses have been least where the land is cultivated by its owners or by tenants holding under a well-secured tenure, and greatest where tenant-right is recognized only partially or not at all. The judicious application of capital in the execution of permanent improvements, and the introduction of improved processes, though it cannot neutralize, may largely counteract the injurious effect of ungenial seasons. Where, therefore, the form of tenure has encouraged the occupier to develop the full capacities of the soil, even in bad times the farm can be kept going and the rent paid. Where, on the other hand, capital has been frightened away by the uncertainty of the occupier's interest, or the fear of confiscation, a short spell of adversity is sufficient to bring both landlord and tenant into distress. Tenant-right is thus not merely a farmer's question, but affects all who are interested directly or indirectly in the most productive employment of the soil. Experience has shown that neither the old law nor the hybrid system introduced by the Agricultural Holdings Act offers the requisite inducement to capital, or gives the adequate security to the cultivator. So long, then, as the occupation and ownership of the land are in different hands, the legal recognition of tenant-right, properly defined and limited, as a necessary incident to every contract of tenancy, appears to be the first step which must be taken if British agriculture is to be put on a sound industrial basis.

### HYSTERICIS.

The *Daily Telegraph* says:—Dreadful as the recognition is of it, it must be perceived that Giteaux to-day haunts and curses the civilized portions of the earth. Now it is a question common to civilization in both hemispheres; for if the earth is to remain habitable, if law and society are to endure, the latest and worst of political pests must be rooted out. The subject must now come forward into a new prominence in all international negotiations:—Great Britain and the United States will have to make up their minds as to the course which must be adopted against the real assassins or abettors of assassins. Opinions and their expression must remain free; legitimate opposition—fair animosities, that do not use the pistol and the dagger—may justly themselves in print and speech; but the indignation of all that is human in mankind must denounce and deliver over to justice the villains who pursue politics with bullet, stiletto, and dynamite bombs. After the illustration which the Americans have had of the bitter fruits of free trade in assassination, they will look with new eyes, we are persuaded, on the swaggering miscreants among them who threaten British sailors and ships with dynamite because they are British, and gather subscriptions for far-off political battleships. After Giteaux is disposed of, Liberty herself will demand that the right of asylum shall be everywhere denied to the political assassin. Whoever and wherever he be, he is a curse, a monster, and an enemy. No wrongs can justify him, no theories render human peace and progress compatible with his existence. The nations of the earth must rid themselves of the breed of Giteaux as they would of evil spirits mingling with men; and, if their Governments should be slow in this, we believe that the act of the American sentinel is a warning that the peoples themselves would rise and tear to pieces every wretch who had stamped himself as a disseminator of dynamite and a preacher of political murder.

### RED TAPE AND STARVATION.

An inquest which came to its conclusion on Thursday before Mr. Payne, the Southwark Coroner, unfortunately does not stand alone as showing the fearful difficulties which often beset the very poor in their struggle for existence. The lapse of three thousand years, despite all that civilisation has effected in the interval, seems to have left this matter pretty much where it was, and it may still be written that "the destruction of the poor is their poverty." In Southwark a poor infant is starved to death, although the nurse in charge of the child invoked the aid of the parish in accordance with the law. The parish doctor, to whom the child was shown as being ill, wrote on a piece of paper, "This is a case of starva-

tion," and sent the woman with it to the relieving officer. It is obvious that the starving child requires nourishment; but it appears that the nurse returned from her visit to the relieving officer without obtaining any relief. Possibly that officer was anxious to guard the parochial rates by so arranging matters that there should be no possibility of any advantage accruing to the nurse. But in the meantime the poor little sufferer was slipping into the grave. After the woman had returned home, the relieving officer called and told her to come to his office for an order to take the child to the workhouse. That body, in his opinion, the "best place for it." It is a pity that this decision had not been arrived at a little earlier, for the infant was now so ill that the doctor forbade its removal to the infirmary as fraught with danger to its life. The relieving officer, however, had solved the difficulty by dying. That a sick child of fifteen months should be denied the modicum of relief requisite to keep it alive is a scandal to the system under which the relieving officer is placed. The relieving officer has difficult duties to perform, and allowance must be made for the fact that they have to put a species of pressure on the poor, in order that the latter may not encroach unduly on the rates. If parish relief be obtained with ease there is risk that it will be sought too extensively, but the line might be drawn at young children. Fifteen months is an early stage at which to be pushed about from post to pillar, and to be kept waiting for an "order for the house." The dimly-voiced species of humanity weighed seven pounds or thereabouts, and had a proper weight. It had had no nourishment, but none was forthcoming. The rate-payers were protected against imposition; but while the best-idea was saved a burial had to be arranged. The relieving officer considered that the doctor and the relieving officer were both to blame in the matter. The former should have insisted upon proper nourishment being given, and the latter should have given it on the strength of the information that was sent him.—*Standard.*

### FIFTY YEARS' SERVICE.

It is to be regretted that any opposition to the proposal to bestow a mark of distinction on the Prime Minister in recognition of his long public career should have emanated from Conservative members of the Corporation of the City of London. It has been one of the honourable characteristics of the City of London to bestow its honours and dignities without reference to party; and an evil precedent is made when that point is departed from.—The Liberal members of the Corporation offered no objection when it was proposed in 1878 to acknowledge the public services of the late Lord Beaconsfield. We cannot adequately give voice to our regret that the same harmony has not been observed when the recipient of the intended decoration is the Conservative distinguished rival. We feel sure that had the noble earl been alive, he would have been among the first to deprecate the intrusion of party motives, and on proper opportunity to accept a generous acknowledgment of Mr. Gladstone's devotion to his country. What the Corporation honour in such a case is the public man and the statesman, and it was a sad blunder to introduce political considerations or to try to give party significance to the intended decoration. We are not, we need hardly say, admirers of the right hon. gentleman when his character and career are viewed from a party and political standpoint. But there is surely scope enough for appreciation in his fifty years' public service, on which should be bestowed the honour of the Corporation. Of the abilities, wide and varied culture, and valuable experience of the right hon. gentleman, there can be none but the one opinion; and the various political bigot might well pause before trying to impart to the intended decoration a party character. Happily, the overwhelming majority by which the amendment to the original resolution was rejected makes it impossible to doubt that the vastly preponderating sentiment of the Corporation takes an unprejudiced view of the Corporation's honours. The Corporation speaks with authority, not for itself alone, but in the name of the citizens of London; and we can only hope there will be no further outbreak of party bitterness to mar the harmony of the honourable ceremonial.—*Globe.*

### PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

The *Times* says:—If there is a man to be pitied at the moment in the United States it is President Arthur. President Arthur has as hard a task as an American President has ever known. The difficulty of President Arthur is the personal difficulty of succession in the course of a bitter conflict between the Republican policy he has favoured and the Republican policy favoured by General Garfield and by the Ministers he has inherited from General Garfield.

For the moment the perplexity is set at rest by the new President's acceptance of his predecessor's policy. He is a man who cannot govern with the present Ministers it is his duty to try others. It is much to be desired that he may not so conclude. Changes would offend his old antagonists and alarm the large neutral mass of the people. Worst of all, they might lead to the unbecoming cupidity of his adherents for official spoils. Bound as he may be in conscience to take what course he esteems most for the national interest, he cannot regard himself as equally well as the occupant of the White House. The United States elected General Garfield, and by implication General Garfield's policy. Mr. Arthur will be deluged with the registered will as well as the overwhelming sentiments of the people he governs in continuing the policy of his predecessor. The guarded but generous and sagacious language in which the President signified his assumption of his duty, although it does not bind him, encourages a belief that he intends to treat his authority as a succession rather than a purchase.

The *Daily Telegraph* says:—President Arthur's address in entering upon office is worthy of the great position to which he has been called under such tragic circumstances. A pledge of reverence for the policy and ideas of the illustrious dead is given very distinctly by the new President. Mr. Arthur has had full time to think over the situation. His endorsement of the measures "to correct abuses and enforce economy" encouraged by his predecessor, is a good beginning of his career. The scandal of the Civil Service has long exercised the minds of the leading statesmen of the United States. The difficulty is, "Who will be the cat?" Neither of the two great parties likes to pass a "self-denying ordinance" to a resolution, recommended by the patronage of the State. Recent experience should be enough to disgust Americans with a system so likely to be fertile in bad passions and corrupt results.

THE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND FREE TRADE.—The Sheffield Chamber of Commerce decided on Thursday to give its support to a resolution, recommended by the Birmingham Chamber, in favour of the national policy being directed to bringing about freedom of trade between the various parts of the Empire, and thus by using their resources enable the country to become more and more independent of hostile foreign tariffs. They were not of opinion that the principle of absolute free trade is the soundest basis on which to extend trade relations between the various parts of the Empire.

### ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

The United States Minister states that he has been requested by Mr. Blaine, the Secretary of State for the United States, by a telegram received on Friday morning, to publish an announcement in the newspapers that the bereaved family of the late President and the mourning nation are deeply touched by the kind messages of sympathy which the "admirable" brings from all parts of the British Empire, and expressing deep regret at the impossibility of making the special acknowledgment due in each case.

The following letter has been received by the American Minister from the Archbishop of Canterbury:—Addington Park, Croydon, September 21, 1881. My dear Sir,—I have just now returned from the formal opening and adjourning of the Convocation of the University of Canterbury. The nature of our proceedings at this period of the year has precluded the possibility of any resolution being proposed, but I feel confident that, had the Convocation been actually in session, my brethren of the Episcopate, as well as the representatives of the clergy in our Lower House, would have joined with me in an expression of that heartfelt sympathy with the people of the United States which I now beg leave, through you, to offer in my own name, and I think I may say in the name of the Church of England, on the occasion of the sad loss sustained by the death of General Garfield. Trusting that you will kindly make known both to the late President's family and to the Government of the United States this feeling entertained by the Church which I may claim to represent, I have the honour to be, my dear Sir, your obedient and faithful servant, A. C. CANTUAR.

Numerous visits and messages of condolence continue to be received at the American Legation. Among the latest letters received is one from the Post-Lancet, signed by Mrs. Garfield, their deep and earnest sympathy and regret for the great, good, and gallant soldier she has lost.

The Plymouth Working Men's Liberal Association, who have sent to the American Minister a resolution of heartfelt sympathy with Mrs. Garfield and her children. A petition is in course of signature requesting the mayor of Plymouth to enable the inhabitants to express their abhorrence of the crime and condolences with the bereaved family and the American people.

The Mayor of Liverpool, Mr. W. B. Forwood, has received the following telegram from Washington:—"Few among the universal tributes of grief and sympathy have more deeply touched the heart of the late President's sorrowing family, and of American people, than your message on behalf of the citizens of Liverpool who share with us the affliction of to-day, as they have shared the weary suspense of the President's illness, and the anxiety of his death."—JAMES G. BLAINE, Secretary of State.

### THE MEDICAL PRESS ON GENERAL GARFIELD'S DEATH.

The *Lancet*, in summing up the features of General Garfield's case, says:—"The parotid abscess was the first distinct indication of blood-poisoning, and we must express our astonishment that surgeons were found who refused to admit this interpretation of that event. But read in the light of the post-mortem examination it is most probable that the extreme gastric irritability and the rise of temperature which preceded the parotid abscess were caused by the full force of the late President's sorrowing family, and of American people, than your message on behalf of the citizens of Liverpool who share with us the affliction of to-day, as they have shared the weary suspense of the President's illness, and the anxiety of his death."—JAMES G. BLAINE, Secretary of State.

It is understood that the Queen and Princess Beatrice will, according to present arrangements, visit Balmoral till about the 20th of November, when the Court will return to Windsor Castle for a short period. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and suite left Charing-cross on Friday for Ashford, en route for Eastwell Park. The Princess of Wales and the Duke of Teck and children left the White Lodge, Richmond-park, on Friday, to visit the Countess of Hopetoun at Hopetoun House, Linlithgow, in order to be present at the festivities in celebration of the Earl of Hopetoun attaining his majority. The Princess Frederica of Hanover and Baron von Pawel Rammingen, accompanied by the Earl of St. Germans, Captain the Hon. and Mrs. Charles Elliot, and several other ladies and gentlemen, visited Liskeard on Wednesday. The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, who were in the city, were seen at the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland at Dunrobin Castle, and the Earl and Countess of Breadalbane at Taymouth Castle. Lady Haggerstone, Miss Haggerstone, and Sir John Haggerstone have returned to 61, Wimpole-square. St. Leonards-on-Sea, the winter, from Ellingham Hall, Northumberland, where they have been spending the summer months.

### COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BALMORAL, FRIDAY.

The Queen went out walking yesterday morning, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught; and in the afternoon her Majesty and the Duchess of Connaught drove to Aberfeldie and visited the Princess of Wales. The Duke of Connaught went to a deer drive in the Aberfeldie woods. Prince Leopold, attended by the Hon. A. Yorke, went out walking. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught dined at Aberfeldie Castle with the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Sutherland, and the Duke of Argyll.

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great powers of physical endurance and the advantage of remarkable moral fortitude, has at last succumbed to the effects of the cruel injury so wantonly inflicted upon him. He has, like his predecessor, President Lincoln, been the victim of a criminally-inflicted gunshot wound; but, unlike his predecessor's wound, which was directly fatal, President Garfield's, after the danger of penetration of the abdomen and injuries of organs of prime importance were found to have been escaped, in spite of occasional sources of alarm, was generally regarded as one not unlikely to end in a speedy recovery. The occurrence of separation of the fatal wound of the abdomen, similar injuries involving the deeper tissues of the body, and accompanied with long-continued suppuration, upset all such hopes, and caused death, though in a somewhat indirect manner. For, from newspaper reports, we learn that at the post-mortem examination it was found that the ball, after fracturing the eleventh rib on the right side, had passed through the spinal column in front of the spinal canal, fracturing the body of the first lumbar vertebra, and driving a number of small fragments of bone into the adjacent soft parts, finally lodging below the pancreas about two inches and a half to the left of the spine and behind the peritoneum, where it had become completely encysted. The immediate cause of death was secondary hemorrhage from one of the mesenteric arteries, adjoining the track of the ball, the blood rupturing the peritoneum, and nearly a pint escaping into its cavity. An abscess cavity, six inches long by four wide, was found in the vicinity of the gall-bladder, between the liver and the transverse colon, which were strongly adherent. It did not involve the substance of the liver, and no communication was found between it and the wound. A long suppurating channel extended from the abscess cavity, through the muscles of the loin and the right kidney, almost as far as the right groin. On examination of the organs of the chest, evidences of severe bronchitis were found on both sides, with broncho-pneumonia of the lower portion of the right lung, and also of the left, though to a much less extent. The lungs contained no abscesses, and the heart no clots of blood (sic). The liver was enlarged and fatty, but free from abscesses; nor were any found in other organs excepting the left kidney, which was near its surface a small abscess, about one-third of an inch in diameter. This report shows how the necropsy revealed sources and evidences of septic infection, the discovery of which could surprise no one; but the immediate cause of death was the rupture of the arterial vessel in the right side of the heart, as was reasonably suspected, judging from the symptoms immediately preceding the President's decease, but to hemorrhage from a large abdominal artery. This vessel, however, was not the source of the fatal hemorrhage, but the rupture of some artery in the chest, for it lay "adjoining the track of the ball." The septic complications would prevent the processes by which a damaged artery becomes impervious; and in this case evidently caused the rupture of the arterial vessel, so that the vessel at length gave way. The burrowing of pus in the muscles of the loin had proved a remarkable source of fallacy; for during the life of the President the suppurating track was not the source of the fatal hemorrhage. This and the immediate cause of death will make the illustrious patient's case as memorable in the annals of our profession as in the archives of general history.

THE OUTRAGE AT KINGSTON.—Death of the Policeman. After lingering twenty-four hours Constable Atkins, who was attacked by burglars at the Knoll, Kingston Hill, early on Thursday, died on Friday morning. Endeavours were made to obtain from him some further information as to his assailants; but he could add nothing to his first statement. The poor fellow died in great agony. The immediate cause of death was the wound in the chest, the bullet having penetrated one of the lungs. A Kingston correspondent writes:—"Between twelve and one o'clock on Friday a man named William Nodding, who was in Chelmsford Gaol, was taken to the Kingston Police Station, where he was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in shooting Atkins. The man was arrested in consequence of his suspicious conduct in a public-house. His boots have been taken to the Knoll for comparison with the footprints there."

### ESCAPE FROM CHELMSFORD GAOL.

On Thursday afternoon a man named William Nodding, who was in Chelmsford Gaol, was taken to the Kingston Police Station, where he was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in shooting Atkins. The man was arrested in consequence of his suspicious conduct in a public-house. His boots have been taken to the Knoll for comparison with the footprints there.

### THE RECENT ELECTION IN NORTH DUBHAM.

A banquet was given on Thursday night at Seaham Harbour in recognition of Sir George Elliot's return from North Durham. Lord Londonderry presided. Sir George Elliot, who was unable to be present, was represented by his son, Mr. G. W. Elliot, M.P. for Northallerton. Replying for the House of Lords, the noble Chairman said the House of Lords, in upholding their glorious Constitution, had done a great service. It was a singular coincidence that the late Sir George Elliot, a son, a boy of about twelve years of age, managed to make his escape from the St. George's-in-the-East workhouse, where he had been sent on remand for a week before the death of one of the magistrates of the Thames Police-court. The boy, like his father, is still at liberty.

### FLOODS IN THE NORTH AND EAST OF SCOTLAND.

Two days of incessant rain have caused the flooding of rivers and excessive damage to the crops in the north and east of Scotland. Railway traffic has also been seriously interfered with, and navigation is almost stopped. The Caledonian Railway at several points between Dundee and Aberdeen was on Thursday covered with water, and the sheaves of corn are in many places out of sight. During Wednesday night the River Isla, in Perthshire, rose twelve feet above its usual level, and thousands of acres are submerged. A large number of houses and cellars in the low-lying parts of Dundee were flooded on Thursday to a depth of nearly three feet; great damage to property resulted. A telegram from Galashiels states that the Gala and the Tweed are in flood, and much corn has been damaged or destroyed. All hopes of saving such of the crops as remained in good condition are now lost.

### A LION KILLED BY A TIGER AT BLACKPOOL.

On Wednesday evening a keeper was cleaning out a cage at the Blackpool Aquarium, in which were a young lion and a tiger, and put them into an adjoining cage next to two large Bengal tigers. The keeper, in commencing to put the young animals back into their own cage, lifted by mistake the sliding partition between that cage and the cage of the full-grown tigers. The young lion bounded into the larger cage, and was immediately crushed to death by one of the tigers.

### A LAND BILL FOR ENGLAND.—The Special Committee appointed by the Farmers' Alliance to prepare a Land Bill for England and Scotland met on Thursday at the office of the *Mark Lane Express*. It was decided that a bill for

the purpose of the bill was to be introduced.

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**Branch Offices:—LONDON**, 168, STRAND; **NICE**, 15, QUAI MASSÉNA.

PRICE 40 CENTS

THE FAIR TRADE LEAGUE AND THE FRENCH  
THEATRE.—The President and Executive Com-  
mittee of the National League have sent the  
following reply to the invitation of the Govern-  
ment to express the views of their League  
respecting the proposed new commercial  
treaty with France:—The National League,  
5, St. Mark's Lane, Temple, September 26, 1881.  
Sir,—We are much obliged to you, President,  
Sir John E. Bardsley, Wilmot, Bart., for the  
honour of your League's having been asked  
to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of  
the 17th inst. In reply, we beg to inform  
you that an expression of the numerous  
views of this League has been solicited  
and that a deputation will proceed to Paris to  
lay the representatives of the League before  
on matters connected with trade between Great  
Britain and France before the Royal Commis-  
sion over which you preside. We may state  
that several of our branches have already  
held meetings and have passed resolutions  
in favour of the League, by which course



